BSA
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 267 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 89 BOMBAY MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1924. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Apr.	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,082
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,388
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA :		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,847

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY
TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

19th April	ALIPORE † ..	5,273
30th ,,	KIDDERPORE* ..	5,334
5th May	SICILIA § —	6,813
10th ,,	PERIM* ..	7,648
26th ,,	SOUDAN§	6,696
7th July	SICILIA § .. —	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN§	6,696

† Calls at Shanghai.
§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
14th April ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 10 a. m.
16th ,, ..	BARPETA..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
16th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa. 2-30 p. m.
18th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busreh viaK'chi.
19th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1922.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE.
REGULAR SERVICE
TO JAPAN VIA
SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Penang Maru	G. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th April
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	10th ,,	24th ,,
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	15th ,,	29th ,,
*Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	28th ,,	12th May.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani.	5374	18th May	1st June.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd with food	Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	520	240	160	123
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 5,25,00,000-0-0
Issued and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000-0-0
Called and Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000-0-0
Reserve liability of shareholders	Rs. 60,00,000-0-0

HEAD OFFICE.
Laldarwaja, AHMEDABAD.
SUB-OFFICES.—Manek Chowk Branch an Station Branch.
BOMBAY BRANCH.—4/5, Church Gat Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS AT BOMBAY:—Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent p.a. from January to June and at 2½ per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000; and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum on Daily Balances.
SHORT AND FIXED DEPOSITS.:—Rates can be had on application.
STOCKS and SHARES purchased and sold and received for safe custody.
The Bank grants OVERDRAFTS, CASH CREDITS and LOANS on moderate and reasonable terms.

H. B. SHIVDASANI.
General Manager

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 31/12/23	27,40,335
Reserve	Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHRI RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each. ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,45,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
S. A. H. SITWELL, Esq., N. M. MURRAY, Esq., (Off.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C. 5
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kasauli
Agra	Khandwa
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency).	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Musoorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Bezwada	Murree
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Cawnpore	Nowshera
Chittagong	Ootacamund
Cocanada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbator	Peshawar
Colombo	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency.)
Conjeevereram (Out Station.)	Poona
Cuddalore	Poona City
Cuddapah	Quetta
Cuttack	Rajahmundry
Dacca	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dehradun	Rangoon
Darjeeling	Rangpur
Delhi	Rawalpindi
Dalhousie	Saharanpur
Dhulia	Salem
Dibrugarh	Sargodha
Erode	Secunderabad
Ferozepore	Serajgunge
Fyzabad	Sholapur
Gorakhpur	Sialkot
Guntur	Simla
Gwalior	Srinagar
Hathras	Sukkur
Hubli	Surat
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tinnevelly
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jubbulpore	Viramgam
Jullundur	Vizianagram
	Vizagaptam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN
MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

THE VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., DELHI.

Advances Loan from Rs. 500 and upwards to Share Holders. Every holder of 5 shares of Rs. 10 each gets Rs. 500 without interest. Repayable by monthly instalment of Rs. 10 only. Scheme will operate after 500 members have joined which are pouring every day. For Rules and agency apply with one anna stamp to the Managing Agents (Loan Department).

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the
SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA.

PREMIUM RESERVE FUND EXCEEDS 55 LAKHS.

Result of the last acturial Report duly approved by the Society allows a reversionary bonus of Rs. 75 per policy of Rs. 1,000.

The Society has several attractive plans and generally settles the claims so as to cause least possible trouble to its constituents.

Prospectus and forms of insurance can be had from the undersigned.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

94 Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively, payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY.
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply
S. N. GUNDI.
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY. No. 4.

'RADIOLITE'

CHARGE YOUR BATTERY IN 20 MINUTES.

RADIOLITE preserves the life of your new battery.
Rejuvenates old, weak, sulphated and sluggish batteries.
Makes them full of life, vigor and pep.
Removes and prevents sulphation.
Will charge any make of battery in 20 minutes.
Will not over-charge.
Prevents plate buckling, warping, cracking.
Prevents muddy and soft positives.
Preserves plates and insulators.

RADIOLITE WILL DOUBLE THE LIFE OF A NEW BATTERY.
RADIOLITE HAS PROVEN ITSELF.

Read what people here in your own town have to say about it.
Radiolite does more than is claimed for it and does it well

GET YOUR BATTERY CHARGED AT THE NEAREST CHARGING STATION
7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Agents wanted to start 'Radiolite' charging Stations
Apply, Sole Agents—
WHITE KERR & COMPANY LIMITED,
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

OUTFITS FOR EUROPE

We have nearly 50 years' experience in preparing Outfits.

OUR STOCK

is bought to suit the purse of the POOR STUDENT or the wants of a WEALTHY PRINCE.

Dress Suits	From	Rs.	125
Blue Serge Suits	,,	Rs.	75
Grey Saxony Suits	,,	Rs.	75
Good Warm Cheviot Suits ..	,,	Rs.	65
Overcoats Warm	,,	Rs.	125
Smart Zephyr Shirts 6	For	Rs.	35
Soft Dress Shirts 6	,,	Rs.	45
Warm Wool Socks 6	,,	Rs.	18
Warm Dressing Gowns	From	Rs.	30

Warm Vests, Drawers, Rugs, also Trunks, Suit Cases, etc. at moderate prices.

HOAR & Co.,
TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

Growing by Millions
1923

New Business -	156	Millions
Business in Force	738	,,
Income - - -	36	,,
Assets - - -	141	,,

The amount set aside for the payment of Dividends to Policyholders in 1924 is the largest in the history of the Company.

Write for a copy of Annual Report.

Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, but not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—APPLICANTS desiring posts of Clerks, Teachers, Overseers, Doctors, Engineers, Typists and Station Masters, etc., to consult with KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi.
A R10247

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS. Only experienced men need apply. THE SREEKANDA WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, Cannanore. (N. Malabar).
A R10171

WANTED—Experienced INSURANCE CLERK with knowledge of Accident business, must know Shorthand and Typing. Apply: MATHRADAS AND CO., York Building, Hornby Road.
A 19417

WANTED—A COMMERCIAL TEACHER for a High School in Punjab, salary according to qualifications, apply sharp, to THE MANAGER, ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, DELHI.
A R10223

WANTED—1. A certified and experienced AUDITOR for the Punjab Co-operative Union Ltd., Lahore—Post permanent—Pay Rs. 200/- p.m. rising to Rs. 300/-. 2. An ASSISTANT to The Auditor—Pay Rs. 100. Apply before the 20th April to the HONORARY SECRETARY, stating qualifications.
A R10249

B. B. AND C.I. RAILWAY—WANTED on temporary establishment, three TRACERS, having good experience in Railway Engineering Offices. Pay from Rs. 45 to 60 according to qualifications plus 15 per cent Bombay Allowance. Apply in writing to the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Construction, B.B. and C.I. Railway, Church Gate, Bombay.
A 19423

WANTED—A MANAGER, who has a thorough knowledge of piece-goods and sundries wholesale and retail for the Stores. Salary according to qualifications. The application will be received by the undersigned upto 30th April, 1924. Secretary, the Swadeshi Stores Ltd., Burma, 15, Barr Street, Rangoon.
A 19412

MONEY! GOOD MONEY!—Is the one study and aim in life of the generality of mankind. Earn it. Become rich. Our Correspondence Course in SOAP-MAKING in your hands, can be made to yield thousands of rupees. Sensational, wonderful new processes. No business can be started so easily and with so little a capital, and grow so rapidly. Huge profits. Hundreds of testimonials. Generous terms. Enclose -/3/- stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. M., 2, Rawalpindi.
A

WANTED—An ASSISTANT, who must be Keen on Scouting to the Secretary to the Bombay Provincial Boy Scouts Council, sblary Rs. 150-10-200. Must be able to keep accounts and help edit a Headquarters Gazette. A Scouter preferred. Applications should be sent to the undersigned before 1st May, 1924. A. C. MILLER, Provincial Secretary to the Bombay Boy Scouts Council, 4, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road, Poona.
A 19396

WANTED:—SECRETARIES for new Branch offices of an established Insurance Company, (started in 1908) to be opened at Poona, Surat and Goa. Decent remuneration for decent and capable persons. Security of one to two thousand rupees, in cash or in the shares of the Company essential. Those who are in a position to form, at these stations, a local Board of Directors of respectable people would be given preference. Lady canvassers also required. Good terms. Apply to Box No. 154, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10188

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN S.L.C. reappeared, having experience in business and correspondence wanted to be AGENT or CLERK in a big firm or department. Apply sharp with terms to:—SHAFIUDDIN, Deputy Mosque, Tajganj, Agra.
B R10228

WANTED—SITUATION by an experienced Mill Secretary and Accountant, conversant with Company's Law and Cable Codes. Can prepare Balance Sheets independently and take over the entire charge of a Mill Agent's Office. Security or references offered. Please address Box No. 188, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B 10246

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—12 sets of furnished quarters, well ventilated, comfortable and commodious. Apply sharp to Messrs. RATIRAM GHISARAM, Contractors, Mount Abu.
C R10146

OPPOSITE MARINE LINES STATION, a very large BLOCK is TO BE LET to High Class Hindus.
C R10173

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW, situated on the Ghodbunder Road, Borivli, for high class Hindu Family. Apply SUNDERDAS T. RAJPA, 45, Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R10053

TO BE LET—At New Nagpada, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Mistry Building, separate BLOCKS on 3 years' lease terms. Apply JAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY, Nishanpada Road, Bombay No. 9.
C R10110

TO LET—BALLARD ESTATE, Wittet Road, one GARAGE, OFFICES and RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS with suitable partitions in "Ahmedabad" and "Shahibag" Houses. Apply to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R10182

TO BE LET.—HORNBY VILLARD. SEA VIEW, on the foreshore, ideal flats cons Dr, Din. 3 bed rooms with English baths attached hot and cold water arrangement, tiled flooring, rent very reasonable. For further particulars apply to HARDA AND CO., House and Estate Agents, 59, Esplanade Road. Tel. 21744.
C 18968

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Two 2nd floor FLATS in Pratt's Building, Hughes Road, all modern conveniences, electric light and fan, gas stove, rent Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 according to size. Apply sharp to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C19250

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—BALING STEEL HOOP, 18 guage, send tenders, MERCHANT'S PRESS, Narasaraopet.
K R10226

FOR SALE—One LANCASHIRE BOILER of 30' by 7½' of 160 lbs. pressure of THOMAS BEELEY; and one STEAM ENGINE of HICKS make, of corlish valves with condenser. 20 in. cylinder—48 in. stroke.
K 10114

FOR SALE—MACHINERY such as Heavy type Gear Lathes, Planning, Slotting and Shaping Machines, Universal Milling Machines, Pillars Drilling and Radial Drilling Machines, Cutter Grinders, Furnace Fans, Oil Engines, etc., at very reduced rates Apply sharp:—Box No. 160, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R10139

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.
The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

JAIPUR ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi, Bombay, Photographers and Enlargement Specialists, expert supervision, solicit trial, guarantee satisfaction. Photos taken day and night.
19209

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—14 Bavaria 1924, complete mint Parcel Post issue 8 as. 10 Germany 200m. to 100,000m. large numeral type, scarce, mint Re. 1. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L 19413

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST PARTNER to invest Rs. 5,000-0-0 for a very lucrative business now thriving well at Lahore to open Head office in Bombay or any important trade centre in Bombay Presidency. Apply:—JAPAN SOAP WORKS, Machhi Hatta, Lahore.
B R10224

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will be compared favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.
The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Lakmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
A. W.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
118, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS. TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 98 PIECES FROM RS. 550.
JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House.
Churchgate St.,
BOMBAY.

HENNA (MENHDHI)

WE are real cultivators of purest HENNA (MENHDHI) and supply leaves and powder at very moderate rates. The ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL CO., Fatehpuri, DELHI.
T 10199

WE UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY genuine Kosa Silk of every description in cheap rates. Place your orders with us and thereby avoid middle men's huge profit. Apply to MISHRA BROTHERS, Raigarh, C.P.
T R10248

WE RESHARPEN SAFETY RAZOR BLADES AND RAZORS, bright, and keen as new, Razors, As. 8; new Handles fitted, Re. 1 ea.; Blades Re. 1-2 doz.; under 6 As. 2 ea.; "OGEE", automatic stropper for ordinary razors, Rs. 8-8. Carborundum Stroppers, Rs. 5; Spiral roller "Royal" stroppers for Gillette blades, Rs. 7-8. All Post Free. Clippers sharpened Toilet, Re. 1-4; Horse, Rs. 2 each. MATHEWS & CO., Taj Building, Wallace St., Hornby Road.
T R10189

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S NASIK ARTS COLLEGE—Affiliated as a Second Grade College by the Bombay University will be opened on the 20th June, 1924, in its new premises near Sharanpur. Students seeking admission to the Intermediate Class should immediately apply with a deposit of Rs. 10 for registration of their names. Students of the First Year Class will be admitted after the result of the Matriculation Examination in May. This year only 75 students are allowed in the Inter Class and 100 in the First Year Class, Hostel arrangements can be made for a limited number of students on application, T.A. KULKARNI, Principal, Gholap's Bunglow, Nasik.
M 19398

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A HARD WASTE or Cop Bottom Waste Braker Machine of six Cylinders, Platt Brothers' Make, is to be sold. Offers are invited. If desired the Machine can be seen in the NARSINGGIRJI MILL, Station Road, Sholapur.
PREMCHAND VADILAL,
Acting Manager.
The Narsinggirji Mfg. Co., Sholapur.
C19392

NOTICE.

CONTRACT for electric lights upto 300 lamps in the Dohad Municipal area will be given by public auction on 1st May, 1924, at 3 p.m. in the Municipal Office. Contractors should present themselves on the day when the conditions will be read.
PRESIDENT,
Dohad Municipality.
C19426

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

CHEAP TICKETS FOR "EASTER HOLIDAYS."

CONCESSION TICKETS at a fare and one-third for 1st and 2nd classes and at a fare and half for Inter class passengers for double journey will be issued to passengers travelling for distances over 50 miles from 17th to 20th April, 1924, available for completion of return journey upto midnight of 23rd April, 1924.
A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON.
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 9th April, 1924.
C19405

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

EASTER HOLIDAY TRAFFIC.

IF sufficient Passengers are booked, an additional train to Mail timings carrying 2nd and 3rd class passengers holding Mail tickets only for Ahmedabad, Kathiawar and Rajputana will leave Colaba at 19.17 on Thursday, the 17th and arrive Ahmedabad at 6.40 on Friday, 18th April. This train will NOT stop at Grant Road.
Similarly an extra Passenger train for 1st, 2nd and 3rd class ordinary passengers for Surat will leave Colaba at 21.40 on Thursday, 17th April, arriving Surat at about 6.15 following morning.
F. J. H. SIEVWRIGHT.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 11th April, 1924. 19422

MEALS IN DINING CARS.

IN future passengers intending to have meals in the Dining Cars, must purchase the necessary meal tickets. Meals cannot be guaranteed for passengers not possessing such tickets. If meals are supplied, an additional charge will be made.
Meal Tickets, (for Dining Cars only) will be sold at the booking offices at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, Devlali, Nasik Road, Delhi, Jubbulpore and Raichur and also by the Refreshment Room Managers (on the platform) or at the booking offices at the following stations:—
Agra Cantt. Bhusawal, Bhopal, Itarsi, Khandwa, Manmad, Muttra, Nagpur, Poona and Wadi.
A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Ry.
Bombay, 8-4-24. 19424.

THE BOMBAY ICE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

ON and from April 7th, 1924, the rate of ICE will be Rs. 2/8 per 100 lbs. and half anna per pound retail at the following Depots:—
THE CITY ICE SUPPLYING COMPANY, Byculla Bridge.
THE BOMBAY CHRYSTAL ICE WORKS, Love Lane, Byculla.
THE DHANJIBHOY ICE FACTORY, Mazagon.
THE SUNAWALLA ICE FACTORY, Grant Road.
THE BOMBAY ICE MFG. CO., LTD., Kochin Street, Fort.
THE CITY ICE STALLS, 310-16, Crawford Market.
19395

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 22nd April, to SATURDAY, the 10th May, 1924, both days inclusive.
B. N. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.
62-68, Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay,
10th April, 1924.
19409

NOTICE.

WANTED:—Two ZILLA INSPECTORS for the Ahmedabad Municipality on posts of Rs. 75-5-100 p.m. plus Rs. 7 Cycle Allowance each. Applicants should be sub-overseers of the Poona Engineering College with knowledge of revenue and City survey.
Applications stating age, previous experience together with testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before 22nd April, 1924.
(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Ag. Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad.
Dated, 11th April, 1924. C19432

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MAHOMEDALI N. CHAIWALLA, separates from our firm as from to-day and our firm will continue their business in the same name at our undermentioned address.
Dated this 14th day of April, 1924.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.
No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
19434

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

THE TIME for receiving applications for the post of the Assistant Lady Superintendent Urdu Schools (Salary Rs. 200-10-250 plus Rs. 30 C. A. and Rs. 20 W. A., p.m.) is extended to the end of April, 1924.
D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
19440

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN KURLA AND CHEMBUR.

ON and from TUESDAY, the 15th instant a Rail Motor conveying a limited number of first and third class passengers only will be run between Kurla and Chembur.
For timings see poster time-tables exhibited at stations.
On and from the same date Nos. 671 Down, 677 Down, 672 Up and 678 Up now running between Chembur and Reay Road will start from and terminate at Kurla.
The special train run between Kurla and Chembur on Saturdays will be discontinued from the 19th instant.
D. A. FENTON.
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Chief Trans. Supdt's Office,
Bombay, 10th April, 1924.
19436

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for S. W. Pipes will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 22nd day of April, 1924.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, DeLisle Road.
Post Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11.
C19432

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at Auction Sales held under the directions of Mr. H. H. Wadia, Commissioner of the High Court held on the 24th and 25th days of March, 1924, our client Mr. JEHANGIR DOSSABHOY RANDELIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, became the purchaser of the properties mentioned in the schedule hereunder written.
All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in the Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (Redeemed) land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2680 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Portuguese Church Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 1/333 and New Survey No. 1/1608 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 4495, 4495, 4503, 4493 4494 4504, (1) 4504, (2) 4507, (1) 4508-9, (1) 4509, (2) and 4509 (3) and Street Nos. 855, 856, and 863, 853 854, 864, 864 (a) 867. 869 (a) 869 (b) and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the South by the Portuguese Church Street, on or towards the East by Public Passage, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Ramkrishna Madhavrao Chonker now belonging to M. H. Makba and on or towards the North by the property of Krishna Pandu.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (Reedemed) land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Junction of Hansali Tank Road and Woollen Mills Lane, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2400 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 155, 155, 155, 488 and 517, New No. 3763, Old Survey No. Nil, New Survey No. 2/1428 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3728 (1), 3728 (2), 3728 (3), 3729 and Street Nos. 89 89A, 89B and 90 and which premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the North and East by the property of the Late Anandrao Bhawanishanker, on the South by the property of Dominge D'Souza and on the West by the Lady Jamshedji Road (formerly known as Hasali Road).
Dated this 12th day of April, 1924.
JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
19435

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3509 of 1922.

KERANGJI MOTAJI & Co., a firm, carrying on business as shrofis and money lenders, at Doctor Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
(Versus)
(1) LALBI, widow of Rahimasab Imamsab, (2) MARIAMBAI, widow of Rahimsab Imamsab, (3) BABOO RAHIMANSAB, (4) DADA RAHIMANSAB and (5) IBRAHIM RAHIMANSAB, all of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, residing at Doctor Street, without the Fort of Bombay, the last two minors by their guardian-ad-litem Haji Husein Imamsab. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated the 1st day of March, 1924, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the plaintiffs all the right title and interest of the defendants in the following property.
All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mastan Tank Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 509 and 44961, New Nos. 7762 and 11179, Old Survey Nos. 2537 and 2538 and New Survey Nos. 3994, 3995 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under E Ward Nos. 633 and 634 and Street Nos. 32 and 34-36 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Memon Abu Suleman, on or towards the West by the property of Kazi Ebrahim, on or towards the North by the Mastan Tank Street and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 1st day of May, 1924, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.
Dated this 31st day of March, 1924.
(Sd.) EDWIN GILLET,
Assistant Commissioner.
19437

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4814 of 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed 30th day of November, 1923. Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27. Order V Rules 1, 5, 7 and 8 and order VIII Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. WELJI BHIMSEY & Co., a firm, carrying on business at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
V/s.
(1) BAI JIVKOREBAI, widow of Mulji Ashram Oza, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Princess Street, without the fort of Bombay, (2) DEVKOREBAI also widow of Mulji Asharam, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at the Gaiety Theatre, Fort, of Bombay, now temporarily residing at Morvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, (3) Bai HIRABAI, widow of Premlal Oza, of Benares Hindu inhabitant, a minor under the age of 18 years, residing with her father Panalal in a house at Hanuman Lane, Benares by her guardian-ad-litem Mr. N. W. Pradhan Commissioner, of this Hon'ble Court. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a Concise statement, viz:—
The Plaintiffs pray that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs sum of Rs. 9,518-9-0 and Rs. 3,732-2-6 together with interest on Rs. 8,991-2-0 at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum and on Rs. 3,200/- at the rate of 14 annas per cent. per mensem from the 14th day of November, 1923, till judgment, costs of the suit and interest on judgment till payment.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 29th day April 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the Suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 25th day of March, 1924.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
The 25th day of March, 1924.
Messrs. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C19438

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HALIMABAI, widow of Haji Abubakar Haji Muhomed, late of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, ... Deceased.

IBRAHIM MAHOMED and MAHOMED ISSAHAK, both of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, Merchants and Broker respectively, both residing at Kambekar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, the Executors named in the said Will. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this second day of April, 1924, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 3rd day of April, 1924.

Messrs. PAYNE AND CO.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
19433

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT QUEEN'S ROAD AND BYCULLA. PAREL ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage in respect of the property described in the First Schedule hereunder written and for the Mortgagees in respect of the property described in the Second Schedule hereunder written and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Ebrahim Mahomedally under the Powers of Sale reserved to them under (1) Indenture of Mortgage, dated 28th day of June, 1921, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and Ahmed Sheriff Moulubhoy of the other part, (2) an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 27th December, 1921, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and Mortgagees of the other part (3) an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage, dated the 28th day of June, 1922, and made between Ahmed Sheriff Moulubhoy of the one part and the Mortgagor of the Second part and the Transferees of the Third part and (4) an Indenture of Second Mortgage and Further Charge, dated 4th day of July, 1922, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, sell by Public Auction the Immoveable property described in Schedule "A" hereunder written on Monday the 14th April, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) and the immoveable property described in Schedule "B" hereunder written on Wednesday, the 16th April, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the respective premises.

SALE ON MONDAY, THE 14TH APRIL, 1924, AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)

Schedule "A" above-referred to.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground portion of it containing 567.81 square yards is of freehold tenure not subject to payment of any ground rent or tax to Government and the remaining portion containing 357.19 square yards is of pension and tax tenure situate lying and being on the North side of Queen's Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement (925) nine hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 290, 404, 33 and 38 New Nos. A/16882 Old Survey Nos. 148, 115, and 144 New Survey No. 348007 and Cadastral Survey No. 17 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1213(4) and Street No. 7 Charni Road and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a private Road, on or towards the West by the Said Queen's Road on or towards the North by a private Road and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomedally Datoobhoy.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH APRIL, 1924, AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)

Schedule "B" above referred to.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground being a portion of the land registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 16342 and New Survey No. 3650 and Cadestral Survey No. 514 situate lying and being at Byculla Parel Road in Ashian Terrace without the Fort and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 714-719 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Fazandar under No. 3 and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7437(1A) and 7437 (1D) Street Nos. 25A and 25D and bounded on the East by a private passage common to the premises now being described and the property formerly of Mr. Jamsedji Nusserwanji Tata and now of Ganni Naivali on the West by the aforesaid Parel Road on the North by the property of Omer Peer Mahomed and on the South by the private passage common to the property now being described and the property of Jamsedji Nusserwanji Tata together with the front building consisting of a ground floor and two floors and the rear building consisting of a ground floor and one upper floor and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage and the Mortgagees respectively at their office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Shilotri Bank Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF KHETWADY MAIN ROAD AND KHETWADY 14TH LANE, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Kavasji Jaibhoy Sett and others, the Mortgagees of the above property and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th day of November, 1920, and made between Hassanalli Mahomedali Gangriwalla of the one part and the said Kavasji Jalbhoy Sett and others of the other part Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property on MONDAY, the 14th day of April, 1924 at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

ALL THAT piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenament or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road and Khetwadi fourteenth lane in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1133 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2626, New No. 9640, Old Survey No. 836-836, New Survey No. 5498 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 1887 and 2058 and Street No. 153 and 3 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Cooverji H. Baabha, on or towards the West by Khetwadi 14th Lane on or towards the North by the property of S. R. Batliwala and on or towards the South by the Khetwadi Main Road and which said premises are now in possession of the said Mortgagees and occupied by their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HINDU HOTEL KNOWN AS "VELANKER'S HOTEL" AS A GOING CONCERN WITH ITS STOCK-IN-TRADE GOODWILL AND THE RECEIVER'S RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY OF THE SHOP AT GIRGAUM MAHARAJ BUILDING OPPOSITE CINEMA MAJESTIC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 423 of 1924 (Damodar v. Laxmibai), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on MONDAY, the 14th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above place.

The stock-in-trade of the "Velanker's Hotel" as a going concern its goodwill and the Receiver's right of occupancy of the shop the crockery consisting of cups and saucers, glass tumblers, plates, brass and copper utensils, etc., furniture, counters, tables, chairs, screens, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Under Instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1975 of 1923 (Esmailji vs. Shamabai) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will to-day MONDAY the 14th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty land or ground of the Government Foras landed property situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road near Dadar and containing by admeasurement 6,737 yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 49, 53, 88,, New Nos. B-11934 and 12849 and New Survey Nos. 1 B-1928, 1927 and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward Nos. 3467, 3529, Street Nos. 931 992 and bounded on the North by the Batty ground of Jivan Gopal Kiney and beyond that by the Batty ground of Kashinath Bhikaji, on the East by the land belonging to the Bombay Municipality and beyond that by the Toolsi Water Pipe and Road, on the South by a public passage and on the West by a private passage and beyond that by the property of Jivan Gopal Kiney.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 14th April, 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.
119 Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

On TUESDAY, the 15th inst at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction without reserve by order of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.'s at the Dock Stores of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co. Ltd., at Argyle Road, the following machinery:—

One 6 B.H.P. Clayton Oil Engine.
One Delco Lighting set complet with 6 fans, etc.
One Dynamo.
One Switch board.
One New Anvil Wf. over 5 cwt.
One New Swage Block Wg. seven and a quarter cwts.
Seven New Wrought Iron Split Pulleys Crown Face 26" x 10" x 2" Bore.
One Buffalo Forge 18".
The above machinery can be inspected at the said premises of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co., Ltd., Argyle Road.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th April, 1924.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory Kirkee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction the following unserviceable Stores Surplus and Redundant Stores in large quantities but in small lots to meet the convenience of purchasers and good for shipchandlers and hardware merchants at the premises of the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee on MONDAY, 14th April, 1924, at 1 p.m. sharp and the following days as may be necessary.

Brass borings, cuttings, scraps and scissel, Cupronickel with and without traces of lead Lead Scrap, Copper Scrap, Zinc Scrap, Tin Scrap, Empty ammunition boxes, Iron Scrap, Files of sorts, Kit composition, Nickel Sulphate, Paints of Sorts Solegunum, Bolts doore brass clothwire; brass and copper eyelets; brass of sorts, Locks brass water sway Pins keep split of sorts, Pipe, steam and hydraulic, bends couplings, Crosses relbows, sockets tees, Screws brass, F. H. and screws Iron F. H. of sorts, cutters angular, Right hand of sorts, drill morse, twist of sorts, Saws circular for metal, wheels abrasive straight grit of sorts, clocks recording portable tell tale, portable Lamp Kitson; Engines, Fire steam Merrryweather; stamps, steel for metales, Weight brass, etc., etc., and other stores too numerous to mention.

A deposit of fifty per cent. will be taken strictly.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

NUSSERWANJI SORABJEE & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.
No. 94 Mani Street, Poona.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY, MONDAY, THE 14TH APRIL, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE BY MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS, BENJAMIN AND OTHER KNOWN MAKERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction This Day, MONDAY the 14th day of April 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, very valuable household furniture by Messrs John Roberts, Benjamin and other known makers comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters meateafes, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, hall cabinets, combination cheval glass, palm stands, bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, clothes and gown dresses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, bedroom chest of drawers, safe with stand, writing tables, writing chairs, hatstands, glass door book cases and cupboards etc., etc.,

The property of Messrs. A. Gilchrist and J. H. Hardie of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TARDEO ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY NEAR THE ESTATE OF NOWROJI JEHANGIR GAMADIA.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will To-day MONDAY, the 14th day of April, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the Transferees of an Indenture of Transfer of mortgage, dated the 1st day of March, 1923, and expressed to be made between Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as Transferors of the 1st part Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdul Hussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein as the mortgagors of the 2nd part and the Transferees of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagors Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Transferees of the Indenture of mortgage dated 3rd day of May 1920 and expressed to be made between the said Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein the mortgagors of the one part and the said Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as the mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years Leasehold land with structures thereon, situate on the West side of Tardeo Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,241 six thousand two hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 301, New No. 2044, Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 7092 and Cadastral Survey No. 775 Malabar Hill and Tardeo Division and Assessed by the Municipality under D. Ward Nos. 3761 (1) 3761 (1E), (1A), 3761 (1B), 3761 (1C), 3761 (1D), 3761 (1F) and Street Nos. 530G, 530A, 530, 530C, 530F, 530H and 5301. Tardeo Road and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, on or towards the East by Tardeo Road, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdulla Miya Khundwani and on or towards the West by the land acquired by the Collector of Bombay on behalf of the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said Transferees of the mortgage at their office at No. 4 Motilal Mansion 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th April 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, Hummum Street Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES ETC., AT B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 8th and Friday the 9th May 1924 at 2-30 p.m. at the Railway Coy.'s Stores Depot, Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway Plants, Stores etc., consisting of India Rubber scrap, drums, kegs, nuts, lamps of sorts, old and bent rail pieces of sizes; leather scrap, cast and wrought iron, and steel scrap of sorts, cast steel scrap; channels iron; Old angle iron; pipes W.I. Girders old; wood; locks; old sleepers; transverse; bridge work iron scrap; paints; crockery and miscellaneous other stores.

One lot of old Girders and machinery lying at Coy's Wharf Colaba may be seen before the sale by the intending purchasers as this materials will be sold at Coy.'s Stores Depot Mahalakshmi.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the material will be weighed as soon as possible after the auction is over, and will be in the stores yard, at the risk of the purchasers.

Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required when lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 5 per cent on the value of the material will be charged by the Company as ground rents on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th April, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

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SUPERB GOLDWYN DRAMA
A Reginald Barker Super-Production

"THE OLD NEST"

Rupert Hughes' Heart-Gripping Story of Home
in 8 Reels—To-night and This Week.

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Featuring the pretty Star

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A DRAMA THAT EVERY MOTHER and FATHER SHOULD SEE —EVERY PARENT SHOULD ASK THEIR CHILDREN TO SEE!

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PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

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First Gigantic picture

SHIWAJI'S ESCAPE FROM AGRA

Produced personally by

Mr. PHALKE

A Picture representation of the Most Famous incident of Shivaji's life.

PRODUCED IN REAL HISTORICAL ATMOSPHERE AND GORGEOUSNESS.

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Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali.

Founded By
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
Khamgaon:—YESHWANT THEATRE.

Monday 14th April 1924 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASHI MAHATVA-KANKSHA.
Thursday 17th April 1924 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM.
Saturday 19th April 1924 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASHI MAHATVA-KANKSHA.

Proprietors:—Pendharkar & Chapekar.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
LAURETTE TAYLOR
In
"PEG O' MY HEART"

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
REX BEACH'S ROMANCE
"FAIR LADY"

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, and 9-30 p. m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his Masterpiece
"ROBIN HOOD".

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Suit tailored in any of the latest London, Continental or American Style CUT, MAKE AND TRIM GUARANTEED.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 12.
Scindia, Smart, Liverpool.
Vasna, Gulliver, Buerem.

DEPARTURES.

April 13.
Garmula, Lane, Calcutta.
City of Calcutta, Henderson, Karachi.
April 14.
Laconia, Bretton, Port Said.

The following vessels began to load Saturday:—
Steamer Shustari for Jeddah.
Steamer Brenta for Trieste.

S. S. Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia 3246 tons, Captain E. Smart, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Vasna:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Vasna, 1905 tons, Captain B. Gulliver, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bussorah with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Laconia:—The American Tourist steamer Laconia, 11,829 tons, Captain E. Bretton, will sail to-day from Harbour for Port Said, with about 700 American tourists.

S. S. Garmula:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Garmula, 3,234 tons, Captain S. Lane, sailed yesterday from Harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4,899 tons, Captain R. C. Henderson, sailed yesterday from Harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

April 12.
S. S. Urbino for Antwerp:—2000 cwts oilseed, Volkart Bros., 1000 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.
For Denmark:—400 cwts mustardseed, Duraz.
S. S. Inkula for Hamburg:—, cases castor, Amarsee, 3, Aziz, 12 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, A Khimsey and Co.
S. S. Gantoise for Genoa:—2000 cwts linseed bolls, Strauss and Co., 2000 cwts Rapeseed, Volkart Bros., 212 bales cotton, Ralli Bros., 220 bales cotton, Khimsey and Co., 5 cases cotton, M Amarsey and Co.
S. S. Mathana for Hull:—14 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co., 10 bales Hemp, Cowasjee Dinshaw and Co.
For Antwerp:—100 bales Hemp, P. P. Campbell and Co., 150 bales cotton, A. Khimsey and Co.
For Ghent:—90 bales cotton, Ely, C Pereira and Co.
For Havre:—60 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Co., 1000 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co., 1000 cwts Rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
S. S. Geneva for Genoa:—1000 cwts Linseed, Gorio Ltd.
S. S. Farcevera for New York:—9 bales Hema Powder, Cox's Shipping Agency, 80 cwts Castorseed, Ralli Bros., 2000 cwts castor beans, Ralli Bros., 2000 castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
S. S. Piave for Barcelona:—2000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co., 3030 cwts Castorseed, Volkart Bros., 395 bales cotton, Ralli Bros., 116 bales cotton A Khimji and Co., 5 bales cotton, G K Kaisha, 123 bales cotton, Lindsey and Co., 50 bales cotton, M Amarsey, 3,050 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
S. S. Izabran for Trieste:—101 cwts Tobacco, Volkart Bros., 330 bales cotton, K Vijiram and Co., 220 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.
For Venice:—55 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co.
S. S. Penang Maru for Hongkong:—1 cwts Ivory, C M Bhesania.
For Yokaichi:—400 bales cotton, T M Kalsha.
For Kobe:—150 bales cotton, G V Lanbo.
S. S. Sumatra Maru for Hongkong:—1 cwts onions, N M Pohawalia, 81 cwts shallots, R Jamalbhoy.
S. S. Alipore for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, H Nensey, 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha, 3 bales cotton, C Bomonji.

IMPORTS.

April 12.
S. S. City of Calcutta from Liverpool, Agents, Killick Nixon and Co.:—17 cases Hardware, 37 cases cotton yarn, 28 bales cotton yarn, 17 bales woollen waste, 50 bales old Newspaper, 29 bales cottons, 285 cases cottons, 150 D bags crystal starch, 73 cases yarn, 11 cases wine, 43 cases Robbin, 1400 boxes common soap, 14 crates oil boiling stove, 47 crats Fires, 118 casks Tiles, 15 casks Tiles, 72 cases Art Silk yarn, 34 bls caustic soda, 100 bales copper sheet, 100 bales yarn, 1 case sheet, 25 bdles flanges, 12 Pcs Poles, 45 cases candles, 14 cases carbonate of magnesia, 8 cases Tooth Paste, 500 drums powder Caustic soda, 2051 kgs Paint, 10 kegs soda ash, 200 bls soda ash, 11 drums Zinc Chloride, 75 drums Calcium Chloride, 33 drums of 100 kgs soda crystals, 50 casks carbonate of amonia, 200 cases Mariate of amonia, 100 D bgs Sulphate of amonia, 25 cases Boracic, 36 cases Starch bottled, 120 cases Brandy, 230 cases condensed milk, 43 cases colour, 187 bales paper, 392 bales Pulley, 2 casks Hose, 2063 bdles dfrd. corr. sheets, 1875 bdles givd. plain sheet, 45 bdles Tin plates, 30 brls Lub. grease, 32 kgs Lub. grease, 500 brls mineral Lub. grease, 160 brls mineral Lub. oil, 193 casks China clay.
From Manchester:—481 cases cottons, 97 bales cotton, 236 bales cotton yarn, 152 cases cotton yarn, 400 D/bags flower of sulphur, 175 bales old Newspaper, 12 bales cotton goods, 14 cases cotton goods, 15 cases umbrella.
From Port Said:—30 cases mineral water, 92 cases Lead short, 50 brls Lubricating.
S. S. Begum from Probolings, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.:—2623 bags sugar.
From Soutabaya:—5774 bags sugar, 25 drums arrack.
From Samanang 3767 bags sugar.
From Colombo:—27 bags Plumbago.
From Calicut:—50 bales cotton, 13 cases, 410 bags copra.
S. S. RiverWay from Calcutta, Agents Andrew Yule and Co.:—5252 tons coal.
The steamer of O. S. K. "Shinko Maru" left Moji for Bombay on 10th instant and is due to arrive here via intermediate ports on 7th May.
The steamer of O. S. K. "Alps Maru" which had sailed from Bombay for Japan on 13th March arrived at Kobe on 31st instant.

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Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
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AMERICAN MARKETS.

MESSRS. A NORDEN & CO'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, Mar. 13.

COTTON:

The market since our last has been very uninteresting, with a series of erratic fluctuations of no special significance; the undertone in the main has been very good with a scarcity of contracts apparent, and although there was quite a break late yesterday, it was evidently caused solely by concentrated short selling in sympathy with the sudden weakness of Wheat and was of little importance except as tending to improve the technical situation.

One feature that may perhaps become of importance later is the apparent tendency of May contracts to gravitate slowly into the hands of strong spot people; this may have some connection with the reports from Southern markets of good demand for spots with little offering and it is quite possible that the New York stock may become one of the chief sources of supply in filling [illegible]

Mills and dry-goods [illegible] people are talking [illegible] trade out-look and [illegible] of production but there is little evidence so far of such curtailment being of a drastic character. The consumption figures for February may compare unfavourably with January and with last year, but probably not more so than is necessary to meet the scant supplies available. There will now be such curtailment as would warrant expecting a small carryover to be changed into a large carryover, and furthermore it would not be wise to ignore the possibility that in the interval a decided improvement in the European situation might provide an outlet that would more than offset any decrease in American consumption.

New crop weather continues bad with a series of freezes, snows and rains that must certainly be at least causing serious delay in Texas preparations. "Looking backward" we see that these conditions have been featured by good people for several weeks and we believe it may now be accepted as a reasonable probability that the start of the crop in a large part of Texas will be late and unsatisfactory.

COFFEE:

A series of rather wide fluctuations during the week left the market yesterday in a very nervous mood with every appearance of declining further, unless the Brazilian markets should recover from their big break. Opinions would seem to be of no value, with Brazil in control, but the recent high price levels should have discounted the artificial scarcity to a great extent.

SUGAR:

The market seems to have reached a point that invites distribution of supplies by producers and cautious by refiners and its action during the week would appear to confirm the view, that at least for the present, prices are high enough to discount the situation. There is probably no reason to expect any return to materially lower levels, but in case of fresh advances sales for moderate profits might be advisable.

The Chicago Market has been soft and yesterday there was decided weakness in all grains, with heavy liquidation of speculative holdings on heavy world supplies including larger American farm reserves than expected, and on the fear of legislative action. The temper of the trade is bearish and further breaks may be seen, which, however, would probably afford good opportunities for at least scalping purchases.

THIRTY YEAR'S RETROSPECT

Crop Year	Crop of Bales	year Before	Percentage Inc.	Dec.
1894	9,901	7,493	32	—
1895	7,161	9,901	—	28
1896	8,533	7,161	19	—
1897	10,898	8,533	28	—
1898	11,189	10,898	3	—
1899	9,393	11,189	—	16
1900	10,102	9,393	8	—
1901	9,583	10,102	—	5
1902	10,588	9,583	10	—
1903	9,820	10,588	—	7
1904	13,451	9,820	37	—
1905	10,495	13,451	—	22
1906	12,983	10,495	24	—
1907	11,058	12,983	—	15
1908	13,086	11,058	18	—
1909	10,073	13,086	—	23
1910	11,568	10,073	15	—
1911	15,553	11,568	34	—
1912	13,489	15,553	—	13
1913	13,983	13,489	4	—
1914	15,906	13,983	14	—
1915	11,063	15,906	—	30
1916	11,364	11,038	3	—
1917	11,248	11,364	—	1
1918	11,906	11,248	6	—
1919	11,326	11,906	—	5
1920	13,270	11,326	17	—
1921	7,977	13,270	—	40
1922	9,729	7,978	22	—
1923	10,080*	9,729	4	—

*Bureau Estimate

The Minimum Requirement for next year would be 12,500,000 Bales or 33 per cent increase: only seen four times in thirty years.

The requirements for a moderate reserve supply would be 13,500,000 Bales or 33 per cent increase: only seen three times in thirty years.

"THE ZOROASTRIAN BROTHERHOOD."

The 32nd annual report of the "Zarthoshti Khairandh Mandal" ("the Zoroastrian Brotherhood") shows that in the beginning of the year under report (A.D. 1923) the Mandal had, on its roll, 918 members, consisting of 478 ordinary and 48 life members and 33 "patrons." During the year, 60 members resigned their membership, and there were 17 additions on the roll (1 'patron" and 16 life members,) at the end of the year, the total number of members, after deducting the number of the members who had died in the preceding years, stood at 972, consisting of 884 ordinary and 64 life members and 24 "patrons." The statements of account shows that the credit side stood, at the end of the year at Rs. 15,799-3-4 (including the amount of Rs. 12,886-13-0 brought forward from the last year's account) while the debit side showed that there remained a balance of Rs. 14,564-4-4 after deducting the amount of Rs. 1,234-15-0 as expenses. The capital fund of the Mandli has increased from Rs. 11,550/- to Rs. 13,657-8-0.

Among the activities of the Mandal, mention is made of the Mandal's efforts at fighting the evil of dancing, lectures on several occasions, holding of Jashans, etc. Several Parsi writers were encouraged in their work by the Mandli having bought a number of their publications.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 12.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. [illegible]
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 11/16.
LONDON— D. 1/4 23/32.
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 23/32.
Bank's [illegible] D. D. 1/4 3/4.
Bank's buying 3 M/s. D. A. 1/5.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 25/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 13/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs 490.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 540.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 536.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 135½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 132½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 170.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 233.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 169.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. (unquoted).
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.33-3/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 73.80.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.70.
London—Brussels Frcs. 87.10.
London—Rome Liras 98.50.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—Steady market.

	London, April. 11
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 25/32 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4-15-3 Steady
Bar Silver Spot.	33 1/16 Steady

	London, April. 11.
Rentes 3 per cent,	55
Berlin Cheques on London	
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/16
„ 2 months hence	33

Closing Tone of Silver—China bought and sold, Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
Interest 7 days Market loans	2 1/2
Weekly Bullion shipments	£ 223.772

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, April 11
Stockholm	16.40
Christiania	31.56
Amsterdam	11.64
Switzerland	24.72
Belgium	85.50
Athens	247.50

	London, April 11
Exchange on London in Paris	73.45
„ „ „ Germany	
„ „ „ Italy	98.37
	New York, April 11.
Demand Bills	4.33.12
Cuban Sugar April Nominal	25/6

WAR LOANS ETC

	London, April 11.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 88 1/4 Unchngd.
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 93 1/2— „
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 102 11/16—1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/8—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	45 Unchngd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 %	65 1/2 „
(sterling Loan)	
Govt. Securities 3 %	56 1/4 „

	London, April 11.
Conversion Loan	£ 77 3/4
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 101 1/2
7 per cent. Indian Loan.	„ 111

DISCOUNTS.

	London, April. 11.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/8
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6 „	4 3/8
„ 6 per cent Rents	24 3/4

BULLION.

BOMBAY, April 12.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/7.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/7/6.
Bar gold ready. Rs. 25/14/9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/15/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26/0/6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80/14.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 81/1.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/6.

LONDON, April 11.

Bar gold ready, s. 95/3.
Silver ready, d. 33/1.
Silver forward, d. 33.
TONE OF SILVER—Quiet and Steady, China bought and sold, Continent bought.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, April 12.

3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 67/9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1929-47 94/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 97/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 98/8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 103/2.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 104/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 101/10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 103/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 104/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 108/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 77/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 101/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 77.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 101/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 77.

SHARES.

BOMBAY, April 12.

Market closed quiet owing to profit taking. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1395, India 80, Central Bank 25 and Eastern Bank 79.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, April 12.

To-day Reuter reported 21 to 30 points lower in old crops and 2 to 6 points in new crops in New York futures. The market declined early on long liquidation but later improved on New Orleans buying and local short covering. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 25 points down.

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 11th instant (3-20 p.m.) as under:—

"After recent advance we may have some reaction but trade is more active. We don't think prices will decline much."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 11th April as follows:—

"Selling well taken. General feeling reactionary."

In response to the moderate decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 583 i.e. Rs. 3 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April May. At the opening of the session Commission Houses were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 580 but again improved to Rs. 581½ on buying by Exporting Houses. As about this level shroffs sold and the prices gave way to Rs. 579½ and the market closed at Rs. 580 at 4 p.m.. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 584 and going down by a rupee on selling by a Japanese firm advanced to Rs. 585 on buying by European Exporters and Jobbers and closed Rs. 584.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 572 and declining to Rs. 568½ on selling by Commission Houses closed at Rs. 569. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 573½ and gradually went down to Rs. 570½ on Commission Houses selling, and closed at Rs. 571. F. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 535 and Rs. 539 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

6-30 P. M.

		Bombay, April. 12
Fully Good Broach	April/May	584
Fully Good Bengal	May	539
Fully Good Bengal	July	544
Fine Oomra	May	574
Fine Oomra	July	575

	Liverpool, April. 11. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp.	5,000
„ „ Sales of East Indian sales	100

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. Americans Spot fair demand		19.41
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels Staple Growths.		22.40
New York 11 a.m.	May	31.18
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	29.60
	Oct.	25.69
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	31.30
	July	29.41

	Liverpool, April, 11. To-day's prices.
Cotton Del, M,U.G.O.C. Liverpool	May 18.27—25
	July 17.57—24
	Oct. 15.08—10
	Jan. 14.42—10

OPENING TOME AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Liverpool April 11. To-day's price.
April	
May	18.50—.62
June	
July	17.80—.01
Aug.	
Sept.	
Oct.	15.18— Unchgd,
Nov.	
December	
January	14.50—.02
Feb.	
Mar	
April	
Egyptians—May	21.35
July	21 20

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, April 11. To-day's Price
April	18.50+34
May	18.27—25
June	18.09—29
July	17.57—24
August	16.70—20
September	15.81—11
October	15.08—10
November	14.75—08
December	14.60—09
January	14.42—10
February	14.35—09
March	14.28—09
April	14.23—09

Tone—Barely Steady

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 412/8, Bombay Cotton 525, Bv. Dyeing 695xd, Century 362/8, Cent. India 473/12, Colaba Land 167/8, Coorla 146/4xd. Crescent 231/4 Dawn 530. Edw. Sassoon 210, Elphinstone 42/8, Fazulbhoy 830, F. Petit 1200, Globe 60, Gokak 103/12, Ind. Bleaching 207/8, Ind. Malwa 385, Jamshed Mfg. 135, Kasioorchand 173/12, Khatao 207/8, Kohinoor 1070, Luxmi Cotton 5125, Madhowji 260 Mathuradas 395, M. Petit 2900, Morarji 3075n. New Great 367/8, New City 270, Pabani 310, Pearls 511/4, Phoenix 440, Shahpurii 380, Simplex 277/8, Swadeshi 501/4, Tata Mill 250 and Vishnu Cotton 1750.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 207/8, B. Burma 283/12, B. Burma N. L. 56/4, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/7, Bombay Tramway 93/12, Bundi Cement 9/4, Bombay Steam 86/4, Katni Ord. 65, Katni Defd. 170, New India Insur 12/4, Shivrajpur 33, Tata Iron Ord. 24, Tata Iron Defd. 85, Tata Hydro 735 and Scindia Steam 6.

	London April 11.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp	£ 133
National Bank	£ 43 1/2
Eastern „	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	12 1/2

ADDITIONAL COTTON—QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, April. 11.
M.G. Bengal Good	12.70
„ „ Fully Good	13.10
„ „ Fine	13.50
No. 1 Oomra Good	13.35
„ „ Fully Good	13.75
„ „ Fine	14.25
M. G. Broach, Good	15.00
„ „ Fully Good	15.40
„ „ Fine	15.80
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.60
„ „ Fully Good	13.00
„ „ Fine	13.40

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Months.	Liverpool, April. 11 To-day's price
April	21.30—05
May	21 30—05
June	21.22—16
July	21.15—06
August	20.82—08
September	20.25—10
October	19.55—10
November	19.15—10
December	19.10—10
January	19 00—10
February	19.00—10
March	19.00—10
April	19.00—10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, April 11.
Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	12,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	
„ Exports to Continent	5 000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ May	30 97—30
„ „ „ July	29.46—21
„ „ „ October	25.57—06
„ „ „ Dec.	25 01—04
Spot Cotton at New York	31.35—40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	31.50—55
Futures „ „ May	31.19—21
„ „ „ July	29.28—25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16 1/4
Silver—Foreign mined	64

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

	New York, April, 11. To-day's Prices
May	30 97—30
Future at New York. July	29 46—21
Oct	25.57—06
Dec.	25.01—04

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, April 11
Week's Receipts U.S. Ports	63,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	7,000
„ „ to France and Continent	30,000
„ „ to Japan	17,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	5,95,000
„ „ at Interior Ports	5,46,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS

	London. April 11.
Total Actual Export	3,000
„ Forwarded	51,000
„ Imports	19,000
Stock	728,000
Actual Weekly Sales	

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Big enquiry and scattered sales of Cloth,—Yarns are well held and fair turn over.

Water Twist	2/2 1/2
Printers Cloth	46

WHEAT.

	London, April 11.
ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. A/M Sellers	43
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. A/M Sellers	42
AUSTRALIAN A/M sellers	46/3
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Paid	30/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi. per 492 lbs. C.I.F. M/J Buyers	44/3
Wheat cargo, Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs Paid for March shipment	42/6 71/2

	London, April 12.
ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. A/M Sellers	43
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. April May Sellers	42
AUSTRALIAN A/M Sellers	46/3
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Paid	30/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. M/J Buyers	44/3

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, April, 11.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta April Sellers	27/6
July Sellers	24/6
July/Sept, Sellers	23/9
Fine White Java C.& F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers	24/1
Fine White Java C.& F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	24/1
Tone—Inactive.	

	London, April 12
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta April Sellers	27/6
July Sellers	24/6
July-Sept Sellers	23/9
Fine White Java C & F Bombay July-Sept Sellers.	24/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July-Sept Sellers	24/1
Tone—	

SHARES

	London, April 12
Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai	£ 133
National Bank +	£ 43 1/2
Eastern Bank	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp	12 1/2

LINSEED.

	London, April. 11.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Sellers	£ 19 1 2
Tone.—Steady,	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
April/Value	£ 36 7/8
May/Aug Done Sellers	£ 37

METALS.

	London, April 11
English best Selected Copper	68 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B	64
Copper Braziers	85
Yellow Metal	8
Hard Spelter	29 1/2 nominal
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 3/4
TIN BLOCK	£ 213 1/2

METALS.

	London April 12
English best Selected Copper	68 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B	£ 64
Copper Braziers	£ 85
Yellow Metal	£ 8
Hard Spelter	29 1/2 nominal
Corrugated sheets	£ 17 3/4

On London at Paris [illegible] rancs 41.500

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April, 12

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on April. 11, 1924.

Cotton	9639 Bales
Wheat	18209 Cwts.
Linseed	18389 „
Rape, etc.	4484 „
Gingellyseed	118 „
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	687 „
Castorseed	4778 „
Rice	2987 „
Myrabollams	1255 „
Cottonseed	4973 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	812 „
Juwar	2243 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	2665 „
Oil	7196 Tins

SUGAR MARKET.

THROUGH MESSRS. HUSSAIN ABDUL REHMAN & CO.

BOMBAY, April 12.

The market to-day opened with a slightly improved tone in Old Crop but as anticipated by us elsewhere this morning, in correspondence with the declining tendency of Java and New York markets, the local market witnessed a downward tendency in Old Crop by 4 to 5d. per cwt. during the latter half of the day. New Crop also declined by 2 d. per cwt.

America reports a heavily declined market. Java markets is telegraphed to be steady.

The local market has exhibited a weak tone. Purchase demand for spot sugar to-day has been on a meagre scale, as shown by to-day's offtake for local consumptions which amounts to 2,700 bags.

In view of the quotations of foreign markets we think that a further decline in Old Crop prices is not unlikely. To-morrow being a Hindu holiday, the market will practically be given over to the tone of a holiday making.

The following are the evening quotations ruling the Bazar to-day.

Fine White Java Sugar ready Rs. 26 per cwt.

Fine White Shipment March sh. 27/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Shipment April sh. 27/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Shipment June July sh. 24/10—11 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Shipment July September sh. 23/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

Continental c.i.f. beet Sugar Ready Rs. 25/8 to 26/12 per cwt.

MODEL SUBURB FOR LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 11.

In performing the foundation stone laying ceremony of the first public building in the model town at Kot Lakhpat, six miles south of Lahore this evening His Excellency Sir Edward MacLagan said that the idea of building a model suburb for Lahore was a very valuable one, and he was greatly pleased when he heard that a scheme was on foot for starting a new suburb of this description.

The site which the Government had sold was a forest site of extraordinary value, and they could realise how much the Government valued the experiment which the organisers of the model town were making. The Governor was glad that the experiment was starting under the best of auspices.

In the High Court of Rangoon, the application of Messrs. Cox and Co., the Chartered Bank and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for the compulsory winding up of the Ally Moola Corporation on the ground that it was unable to pay its liabilities was granted.—A. P.

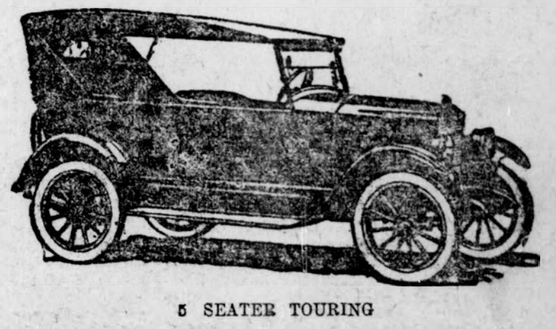
"RUGBY"

(1924)

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day.

Rs. 3000

WITH SELF STARTER.



5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO" 'Phone No. 21717.

SHARE BAZAR.

BOMBAY, APRIL 11.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	407-8		412-8
Bombay Cotton	340		350
Bombay Dyeing	695 701-1-693-4 702 8	8-12-11-4-7 0	12-8-721-2
Century	372-8-75 70	73-12-76 4-375	6-4-381-4
Nagpur	482-80	85-483 12	85-488-12
Colaba	172-8	73-12-72-8	73-12-177 8
Crescent Ex-divi.	235		36-4-238-12
Indore ex-divi.	392-4-90	91-4-392-8	91-4-392-8
Kohinoor	1070		1070
New Great	381-4-80	85 383-12	82-8-386-4
Pearl ex-divi.	521-4-22-8-21-4	521-4	2 -8-527-8
Phoenix	440		442-8
Bharucha	370-75	85-382-8	80-385
Simplex	286-4-85	87-8-285	86- -288-12
Swan ex-divi.	620		715
Swadeshi	510-5	10-508-12	10-516-4
Pabani	312-8		312-8
Fazal	842-8	847 8	42-8-848-12
Mathuradas	306-4		307-8
Tata Mill	245		250
Globe	61-4		61-4
Mysore	117-8		117-8
Madhavji	267-8-65	70 267-8	65-270
Finlay ex-divi.	540		555
Gokak ex-divi	102-8		103-12
Edward Sassoon	207-8		210
Meyer Sassoon	147-8		147-8
Alcock	210		208-12
Bombay Burma Old	283-12		283-12
Bombay Elec. Tram	92-8		91-4-93-2
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	86-4		86-4
Bundi Cement	9-4		9-8
Central E. Mining	22-12		22-8
Indian Cement	51-4		51-4
Katni Cement Ordy.	68-12		67-8
Shivrajpur	33-4		33
Tata Steel Ordy.	25		25
Tata Steel Defd.	90-91-4	90-91-4	90

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

LOCAL TEAM'S BRILLIANT PLAY.

AJMERE .....4 Goals.
(C. Nelson 2, Harbour 2,
G.I.P. Parel "A" .....Nil.

Saturday's game between the G.I.P. Parel and the Ajmere team as anticipated, resulted in a win for the visitors but the local side was surprisingly good and at the end of the first half the teams still stood on equal terms. Long before the start, both stands were packed to their utmost capacity with eager crowds who came to see the classy hockey of the visiting team. E. Brown the Ajmere inside right was replaced by Grant who was considerably off colour. It was quite a different experience to what the visitors had in their first match with the Y.M.C.A., To be able to win a 15 goal victory over a team, which beat the Lusitanians, was considered to be a very creditable performance indeed and the Ajmere men were quite pleased with their play. They might have been prepared to meet sterner stuff but hardly expected to be fully extended by the G.I.P.

The Parel railwaymen were in the pink of form. Their attacks were as dangerous as their defence was secure Their brilliant play in both, the attacking and defensive ranks gave one the impression that they were going to score. Henderson at back played a superb game for the G.I.P. while Chapman and Lewis were as good in tackling as in feeding their forwards. Cowton was well looked after by the Ajmere halves but Fernandes on the left wing got away several times. Cowton once looked like scoring in the initial half but he hit the ball right into the Ajmere Custodian in the excitement of the moment. The visiting forwards missed many openings and several shots were sent wide.

TEAMS.

Ajmere:—Collie; O. Nelson and Saunders; Meany, Mannings, and Phipps; Mahon, Grant, Harbourb, S. Nelson and P. Boileau.

G.I.P. Parel:—F. Harper; Hankins and Henderson; Chapman, Lewis and Callaghan; D'Monte, Mercado, Cowton, Gardner and Fernandes.

Referees: Messrs. Kapadia and C. D'Souza.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Play began punctually at 5-30 p.m. The G. I. P. winning the toss defended the Gymkhana end. The Ajmere forwards began the attack but the Parel railway soon obtained possession and were in the Ajmere area. Saunders being pulled up for tackling from the wrong side, the G. I. P. got an opening but were not able to get past O. Nelson. From a twenty-five in his area, Harbour ran through the Parel halves but was successfully tackled by Henderson. Mercado and Cowton and took the ball away but the Ajmere goalie kicked out a feeble shot at goal. For the first ten minutes play was confined to the Ajmere and try how they would the Parel forwards could not have a fair shot at the goal. Harbour again got the ball but his individual effort result in his shooting wide by a few inches. The G. I. P. left winger ran down his line but was unable to control the ball. Cowton and Fernandes made a few combined efforts but the Ajmere halves were guilty of using their weight once or twice. Grant next missed a good pass from Harbour in the Parel circle. Gardener and Cowton dashed forth and threatened to score but the former used the wrong side of his stick. The visitors missed several openings at this stage and the only shot at the goal was cleared by Harper. The next opportunity of the G. I. P. came through Cowton who got through Saunders and Nelson with a fine run but as luck would have it, he hit straight into Collie who could not help saving. The Ajmere forwards attacked but Hankins well-timed a short pass to Harbour. A half time:

AJMERE ..... Nil.
G. I. P. PAREL ..... Nil.

The local forwards rushed off on resumption but the Ajmere defence was not to be caught napping and their forwards got going. A shot from the right was cleared by Harper at the cost of a corner off which Harbour drew first blood within two minutes from the restart. The Parel team were on the offensive from the bully and Fernandes was responsible for a good centre. Mercado's shot at the goal resulted in corner which was intercepted. At this stage the visitors began to show their superiority. Grant missed a centre with his one hand play. Soon after Mannings scooped into the G. I. P. circle. A short scrimage followed. Harper made a dash for the first shot and the second by Boileau was also cleared by him. The Ajmere forwards then asserted themselves threatening the Parel with a series of persistent and combined attacks. Within fifteen minutes from the restart S. Nelson shot the second goal. In another five minutes more Harbour increased the lead. The G. I. P. now had hardly any share in the attack but put up a stout defence. The Ajmere attacks were too persistent and methodical to be warded off. Five minutes before the final whistle S. Nelson sent a slinging shot into the net which gave the goalie no chance. The Parel forwards were disconcerted and strenuous individual efforts proved fruitless.

AJMERE ..... 4 goals.
G. I. P. PAREL ..... NIL.

TO-DAY AT 5-30.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. B. B. R. F. A.

The general opinion is that the R. F. A. will prove victorious in to-day's match. The R. F. A. have this time to deal with a defence which is much superior to that of the Rangers. The Gymkhana have a forward line where there is no individual play like that of a D'Cunha or Sequeira. Those who witnessed the practice match between the contesting teams when the R. F. A. won by five goals to two will probably favour the Brigade team who will be well tried by their opponents but a win for the Gymkhana would not be surprising.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

On Friday, there was fairly large crowd of spectators on the Cooperage to witness the match of the Elton Hockey Tournament, when Callina Catholic Association beat "Times" Hockey Club by 2 goals to nil.

The "Times" put up a poor show so far as their attacking was concerned, but they proved themselves capable defenders. Play was mostly confined to the "Times" half of the ground and after persistent attacks Abreo, Callina's right back, scored from a short corner. Soon after Fernandes registered the second goal.

The second half was a repetition of the first half, though the "Times" made a few desperate attempts to equalise they were successfully tackled by Abreo and Vellabdares. Callina's forwards dribbled the ball too much in the circle and hesitated to shoot when they had chances of scoring.

Calina Catholic Association would be well advised to improve their forward line—they require plenty of practice in the shooting area.

Results—
Calina Catholic Association ..... 2 goals.
"Times" Hockey Club ..... nil

Calina Catholic Association:—Gomes, Abreo, Vellabares Miranda, P. Rodricks, Gonsalves, J. Aguiar, T. Aguiar, Fernandes, D. Rodrigues, Carvalho.

"Times" Hockey Club:—De Cruz, Lynn, Freewin, Barnes, Loy, Thomas Kinneally, Andree, De Burgh, Vinay, Fisher.

Referees:— Sgt. Thompson and J. M. Gonsalves.

FIXTURES.

Monday—4-30 The "Blues" vs. Mazagon Sporting Club.

Monday—5-30 Jacob Circle United vs. B.E.S. "A"

Wednesday—4-30 Byculla Hockey Club vs. Fort "Rangers" or Central Y.M.C.A. Juniors.

Wednesday—5-30 Callina Catholic Association vs. Byculla Y.M.C.A. or Britannia Sporting Club.

Semi-finals will be played on Thursday and finals on Saturday at 5-30 p.m. sharp.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, April. 12

The following are results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION:—

Arsenal 2, Sunderland nil; Blackburn 3, Bolton W. 1; Cardiff City 2, Burnley nil; Huddersfield 1, Manchester City 1; Liverpool 3, Middlesbrough 1; Nottingham 1, Aston Villa nil; Newcastle 2, Chelsea 1; Sheffield United nil, Birmingham 2; Tottenham 2, Everton 0; West Brom 5, Notts County nil; West Ham 3, Preston 1.

SECOND DIVISION:—

Bradford City 2, Hull City 1; Bury 5, The Wednesday nil; Fulham nil, Clapton Orient nil; Leeds United 1, Derby County 1; Leicester City 1, Blackpool 2; Manchester City 5, Crystal Palace 1; Nelson 1, Port Vale 3; Oldham Athletic nil, Bristol City nil; South Shields 4, Coventry City 2; Stockport 2, Southampton 3; Stoke 2, Burnsley nil.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section):—

Aberdare 1, Plymouth 2; Bournemouth 3, Merthyr Town 3; Brentford 2, Swansea Town 2; Brighton 1, Swindown Town one; Bristol Rovers 4, Watford 2; Exeter City 2, Gillingham 1; Luton Town 2, Norwich City 1; Millwall 2, Newport Country 1; Portsmouth 1, Northampton 3; Reading 3, Charlton 1; Southend 4, Queen's Park 2.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section):—

Accrington 1, Bradford nil; Crewe 1, Wrexham 1; Doncaster 1, Accrington 2; Durham City 3, Rotherham 2; Grimsby Town 3, Darlington nil; Halifax Town one, Southport nil; Hartlepools 1, Rochdale 2; Lincoln City nil, Wolverhampton nil; New Brighton 3, Barrow nil; Walsall nil, Tranmere Rovers 4; Wigan Borough 3, Chesterfield 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE:—

Hibernians 2, Airdrieonians nil; Motherwell 1, Partick Thistle 1; Queen's Park 1, Dundee 1; Rangers 2, Morton 1; Ayr United 1, Raith Rovers nil; Celtic nil, St. Mirren 1; Clydbank 2, Aberdeen 1; Falkirk 2, Kilmarnock 1.—Reuter.

RUGBY FOOTBALL MATCHES

LONDON, April. 12.

The following are results of the Rugby Football Matches played to-day:—

Birkenhead Park 6, Leicester 14; Bridgwater 3, Aberavon 6; Headingley 10, Liverpool 8; Bath nil, Bristol 8; Cross Keys 32, Birmingham nil; Roselyn Park 16, Blackheath 16; Cardiff 9, Neath nil; Llanelly 45, Penarth 6; Coventry 3, Old Merchant Taylors 24; Plymouth 8, Gloucester 9; Pontypool 5, Swansea nil; Harlequins 31, Portsmouth Services 6; Manchester 32, Sheffield nil.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

In the Association Football match on Saturday, England (one goal) drew with Scotland (one goal).

FOOTBALL AT WEMBLY.

The Association Football International played at Wembley Stadium was witnessed by 65,000 people in a showery weather.

It was a splendid open game full of thrilling runs and quick changes of scene. Both goals had narrow escapes. Five minutes from the interval, following a free kick against England, Cowan, the inside right, netted, and at half time Scotland led 1/0. After 13 minutes Jack and Buchan headed towards the Scottish goal. Walker, England's inside left, dashing up, cashed the ball into the net. The game continued finely contested with no further scoring. The result leaves England at the bottom of the championship's table.—Reuter.

CHESS TOURNAMENT

LONDON, April 12.

New York.—In the chess tournament, 19th round, Englishman Yates beat Reti, vanquisher of Capablanca at the 24th move. Capablanca defeated Tartakower.—Reuter.

UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following are extracts from the Directors' Report, for the year ending 31st March 1924, of the Union Bank of India, Ltd:—

"The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1924.

The Net Profit for the year including the sum of Rs. 64,310-5-8 brought forward from the last year's account amounts to 4,03,343 9 1

		Rs.	
This amount the Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—			
To pay a dividend of annas 4 per share (free of Income Tax) on 7,50,000 shares ...		1,99,500	0 0
To write off Premises Account		1,00,000	0 0
To Bonus to staff		7,500	0 0
To set aside for Income Tax and Super Tax for the year		21,600	0 0
To carry forward the balance to next year's account ...		75,343	9 1
	Total Rupees ...	4,03,343	9 1

In view of the continued prevalence of the general trade depression in the country the Directors trust that the Shareholders will consider the result of the Bank's working satisfactory.

The Shareholders are aware that the application made to the High Court of Bombay for the confirmation of the Special Resolution reducing the Authorised Capital of the Bank from Rs. 5,00,00,000 to Rs. 1,50,00,000 received sanction on 30th August 1923.

OUR MADRAS LETTER.

EXIT LORD WILLINGDON!

THE PARTING SHOT.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, April 7.

To-morrow His Excellency Lord Willingdon will bid goodbye to Madras, a City of very happy and pleasant memories to him during the last five years. His Excellency's regret at parting is, needless to say, very great, especially as the plant of Reforms which he has been nurturing with so much care has hardly yet put forth buds and flowers. Add to this his excellent social qualities, and then imagine the number of institutions he had sought to build up and help their growth! Only the other day he gave us his 'parting gift' in the Legislative Council in the shape of the Religious Endowments Bill! Hard be the heart that does not move at His Excellency's swan song in his proroguing speech at the Legislative Council. In justice to Lord Willingdon, it must be said that it was the people's folly to have entertained high hopes when His Excellency came to Madras. His Excellency was lauded and flattered by the nationalist press by showing what a liberal measure his scheme was compared with the Reforms. Lord Willingdon was a shrewd man, and he knew his business from then. If His Excellency's subsequent role dissatisfied the people, it is not because *he* had become more reactionary but because the *people* had outgrown the stage of political tutelage. It is futile to attempt a review of an administration that had hardly a good trait, or redeeming feature. The change from Lord Pentland to Lord Willingdon is as excellent a transition as that of Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee

Lord Willingdon's parting shot was in the shape of the Madras Religious Endowments Bill. This Bill, it might be recalled was passed by the last Council on 3rd April 1923, after being hurried through by the Raja of Panagal anxious to see it passed before the Council dissolved for fresh elections. On the 17th March, 1924, His Excellency sent a message to the Council indicating the points for reconsideration in the shape of amendments to the Bill already passed by the House. Again on the 1st of April, this month, His Excellency transmitted a further message to the effect that the amendment already recommended were the only ones which he was prepared to accept. Thus it was sought by H. E. the Governor to restrict the rights of members to move whatever amendments they deemed necessary. So, as soon as the first amendment recommended by H. E. the Governor was read out to the Council, the Rajah of Ramnad moved that this business of the House be postponed for a year until some date in March, 1925. This blocking motion, intended to secure the rejection of the Bill in an indirect way was discussed for a whole day and was eventually rejected. The following analysis of the division will be very instructive:—

FOR THE ADJOURNMENT.

Elected Hindus	35
Nominated Hindus	1
Elected Non-Hindus	5
Total for adjournment ...	41

AGAINST THE ADJOURNMENT.

Elected Hindus (including Ministers and their 4 Secretaries)	26
Elected Non-Hindus	9
Official and nominated Hindus	14
Official and nominated non-Hindus	11
Total against adjournment	60

Taking the *elected* Hindus alone, and taking the *elected* members generally there was a *majority opposed to the Bill*. Thus the Bill has not only not received the overwhelming support which such a legislation requires if constitutional principles are to be the guiding factor, but has met with a reverse from *the* community most concerned in the matter. The contention of the opponents of the Bill that it was condemned by the Hindu electorate in the recent elections, in which the Bill was a subject of controversy, has been vindicated by the analysis of the division list. The Bill today stands stripped of all pretence of popular support, as the United Nationalists' Manifesto says rightly. But for the votes at the command of Government, the Bill would have been defeated.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR THE CITY.

It is not often that the Madras Corporation Council has the proud distinction of passing a measure calculated to further the general interests of the "greatest number." It is now the achievement, to its credit, of adopting Rao Bahadur T. Varadarajulu Naidu's scheme for the introduction of free and compulsory elementary education into the City by 25 votes against 1. The scheme is a fairly comprehensive one, though one must regret the absence of nationalising tendencies, and applies to boys and girls alike, Mahomedan girls, of course, excepted. All the same, the scheme is welcome on its general merits, and, when the City Council is captured and directed by the Nationalists as they are hoping to do, it will offer excellent material to work and improve upon and education could be made really *national* in character.

A Maymyo message says:—The headman and villagers of Mayanthangyadan, Henzada Township, gallantly resisted an attempted dacoity by killing one dacoit and capturing three. They will be suitably rewarded. His Excellency the Governor has telegraphed his warm approval of their brave and successful action.—A. P.

JALLIANWALLA BAGH DAY.

CELEBRATION BY BOMBAY WOMEN.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Sunday afternoon, Pandit Motilal Nehru delivered an address to the ladies, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, presiding There was a small Khadi exhibition held in connection with the meeting.

Mrs. Gokhalay said they had met there to celebrate the Jallianwalla Bagh Day, as usual. Their grievances were still unredressed and the wrong-doers were still enjoying their pensions. The Panditji had done a great deal of service to the people of the Punjab during those unfortunate days, and had since then made great sacrifices for the country. And she asked him to give them a few words of advice.

PANDITJI'S LECTURE.

The Panditji said they must understand the real significance of the Jallianwalla Bagh Day, a day on which thousands of their countrymen and women and children were killed by Government. By that event Government made them understand that they could put down the people of this country and treat them as they liked, without being called upon to account for their actions. He had seen with his own eye the clothes of even babies on the Jallianwalla Bagh bespattered with blood, and that showed that even innocent children were not spared. Had it not been for the narrow gates of the Bagh the machine-gun would have been taken inside and more people and babies killed. As he had said even babies were not spared by the soldiers. But what was the real significance of the event? They were killed because they were entirely dependent on the British Government, and were not free men. They must constantly remember those martyrs who gave their lives for the country, for it was that event which, more than any other, had revitalised the country and made Indians work for the liberation of India. Thousands of their countrymen had since then gone to jail for the freedom of their country, and the Mahatma also had gone there. But even after they had won their Swaraj Indians should never forget the great day, but every succeeding day must spur them on to increased efforts for the liberation of their country. They must carry out the fourfold programme laid out for them by their great leader. After the use of Khadi, the most important question was the uplifting of the untouchable classes. More than even men, women should do their best to do away with these differences, and prejudices, for on them a great deal depended. That morning he had gone to see a national school, but he was grieved to hear that the untouchables were not admitted there. If he had known it, he would never have gone there, for it was their first duty to raise the untouchables by every means in their power. About spinning and weaving, Panditji said women should do their share of work, and take their share of burden for the freedom of the country.

THE BULSAR BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Secretary of the Bulsar Bar Association writes:—

The pleaders of Bulsar, Dist. Surat, have formed an association to achieve the following objects.

(a) To promote Union and Co-operation among the legal practitioners residing at Bulsar.

(b) To preserve their prestige and honour as members of the profession and to secure for them higher rights, privileges and status.

(c) To send representations or deputations to the authorities concerned, whenever advisable in connection with matters relating to the legal profession.

(d) to take steps necessary to secure greater efficiency and increased public confidence in the administration of justice.

(e) and generally to extend the usefulness of the association.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League writes from Lahore:—

The next annual meeting of the All India Muslim League will be held at Lahore in the end of May, 1924. The Reception Committee of the League is being formed with its office at No. 50, Macleos Road (Sardar Habibullah Khan's Bungalow). The Committee consists of Muslims of all classes and shades of opinion. About 150 local gentlemen have so far been enlisted as its members. Gentlemen desirous of becoming members of the Reception Committee or seeking any information in this connection should communicate with the office of the Committee.

The "Muslim Herald", a weekly from Madras, printed and published by Mr. M. A. A. Ghatalah came out having as its policy 'self-preservation' of the Indian Muslims.—A. P.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon left for England by the mail boat on Saturday morning.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer is sixteen and three-fourth pence and demand is sixteen and twenty-five thirty-second pence.

HORNIMAN DEPORTATIO

PUBLIC PROTEST.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sagha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Wednesday (the 16th inst.) at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.) to protest against Mr. Horniman's Deportation, when Mr. J. B. Petit will preside.

"FALSE IDEAS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with interest the light thrown by Mr. Munshi Mahomed Khan on his reading of the Islamic ideas as preached in the Quran in respect of other large older and far enlightened religions. The Quran may be a good work and authority for a section of Indians, but Mr. Khan ought to have at least realized that the quotations from that book have no value in the eyes of the larger sections of Indians, specially as regards to the principles of intolerance if preached therein.

There are of course differences in the details of the teachings of the great Teachers as Krishna, Zarthust, Buddha, Jesus, Mahomed etc., but because there are such differences, an Indian cannot be justified in asking, through a national paper, his fellow-countrymen to leave their mode of worship.

The questions put by Mr. Khan to the Mahatma deserve no reply but in Mr. Khan's words "he should denounce in the strongest terms at his command, and do his level best to free India from" bigotry.—Yours, etc.

INDIAN.

Bombay, 11th April, 1924.

GOVERNMENT'S STEP-CHILDREN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I through your paper beg to bring to the notice of the Director of Medical Service, and the Government that while War Bonus is given to the Sub-Assistant-Surgeons, Military, Department, the same refused to the Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Civil Department who under the same Government. Head Officers, rules, discipline worked side by side with Military ones at the same place, on ships, or in Hospitals. The proper persons to fight for them are the Surgeon-Generals of the Presidencies, who lend them in time of need, and who have acted their part well in the theatre of War for seven years.—Yours, etc.,

I.M.D.

NEEDLESS MISAPPREHENSIONS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated of March 24, 1924, Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji has published a letter in order to clear up his position in the matter of the Compulsory Acquisition of the Nigdi Lands for the proposed Mahomedan Madrassa. In this letter he states, "I have made incessant efforts during the last two years to come to an amicable settlement with our Hindu friends concerned."

As it is not known to many as to what these *incessent efforts* were and who were the "Hindu friends concerned," it would be highly desirably in the interests of the public, that Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji should give some particulars about these "efforts" and the "friends concerned" so as to enable the public generally to know and appreciate the same As for the letter of Mahatma Gandhi published by Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji along with his own letter, it certainly "removes the false impression created" about him. But the only thing to be regretted is that the advice Mahatmaji had given to Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji was not made known to the "Hindus concerned" either publicly or privately. Had it been communicated, it would have saved all misapprehension on the part of those who were working in ignorance of the facts.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. POTADAR,
A member of the Warkari Deputation.

Poona, April 9, 1924.

ANDHERI GURUKUL ACADEMY.

ANNUAL CELEBRATIONS.

As published previously, preparations are being made for the celebration of the 14th anniversary of the Gurukul Academy which comes off on the 18th, 19th and 20th April. Swami Shree Sarvadanandji, Swami Aankar Sachidanandji, Pandit Shree Balkrishna Sharma, Pandit Dwigendranathji Shastak, and Vithalbhai J. Patel, are among the persons who have kindly accepted our invitation to deliver lectures.

Besides this the students are busy making preparations for according a hearty reception to the guests. Physical training of the students is at once a speciality and pride of the Gurukul Academy. The visitors will do well not to miss the opportunity of witnessing the feats of strength performed by the youthful Herculeses.

Ladies and Gentlemen interested in the reform of educational system, will, it is hoped, not fail to attend the ceremony and thus encourage the authorities who have been doing this noble work quite silently for so many years.

The Gurukul Academy is within easy reach of Andheri Ry. Station and every assistance will be rendered by the authorities to make the stay of visitors from outside Bombay extremely comfortable.

RULES FOR ADMISSION.

Those who wish to seek entrance for their children are requested to get an application form from the office by sending one anna stamp by post. From this year the course at the Institute will be divided into two classes:—(1) Classical (2) Modern. In the first division special attention will be paid to Gujarati and Sanskrit, English will be commenced later on. The texts used in the Gurukul, are compiled by Swami Shree Dayanand. Fee for admission to this division is Rs. 15 per month.

In the second group special attention will be paid to modern subjects and English will be commenced from the third standard accompanied with higher religious and moral education. Sanskrit will have an intermediate position. The completion of this course will enable a student to appear at the Matriculation Examination both of the Vidyapith as well as of the University or if he desires he can go for the College course of the Academy. The fee for admission to this group is Rs. 20 per month. Further information may be had on application to the authorities of the Gurukul and deserving students will be admitted at reduced rates.

Meeting
deportatio
p.m., Mr.
Ladies' meeting
M. Nehru to

RAILWA

B. B. & C. I. R

The principal Mail and
arrive at and depart from C
the following hours daily:—

	Bomb... Arr.	H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ...	x11.15	
Gujarat Mail	8.42	
Delhi Express	6.30	
Kathiawar Express	7.40	
Express	§20.25	

*A portion of the Down Bombay Pa
Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15.20
day that the Mail arrives from England
rided the ship reaches the Pier before
day.

This portion will contain limited acco
dation for 1st and 2nd class passengers,
servants and luggage.

x A portion of the Up Bombay Pa
Mail will run to Ballard Pier station
Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Pa
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§This Express will terminate at C
Gate and passengers for Colaba will
booked by this train.

I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOM

The following will be the hours of ar
an departure of the principal Mail and
press trains at, and from Victoria Te
a and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7- 0
Madras Mail	6-30
Poona Mail	11-30
Inter III Poona Express ...	12-20
Poona Express	19-55
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9- 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21-40

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Apl 14 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 23m; Sunset 6h.
Apl 15 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 23m; Sunset 6h.

BAND AT SIR PHIROZESHAH GA

The Band of the 1st Bn., G.I.P. Ry.
A.F.I., will pay a programme of music a
Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Garden on M
commencing at 6 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P.S.O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" w
left Bombay on the 22nd ultimo arrived
don on Friday the 11th instant.

The Y. N. K. Steamer "Genoa Maru"
Colombo for Bombay on the 11th inst., s
due to arrive here on Tuesday morning
15th.

S.S. "Kakodate Maru" arrived at Kobe
the 11th April.

The steamer of O.S.K. "Atlas Maru"
Colombo for Bombay on 12th inst., and is
here in 16th idem.

B. B. & C. I. RY. CO.

The attention of readers is invited to
advertisement of the B.B. & C.I. Ry. Co.
appears in the advertisement columns of
issue regarding the running of an additi
train on the 17th inst. (Thursday), to
with the heavy passenger traffic in the E
Week, if sufficient passengers are booked.
additional train is timed to leave Colaba
19.17 on Thursday next. Similarly, an
passenger train for Surat will leave at
on the same day (Thursday).

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A Meeting of the Council of the Associa
will be held at the Sir J. J. P. B. Insti
Hornby Road, to-morrow, (Tuesday) at
p.m. to consider the Circular of the Bo
Government on Child Protection.

F. WARD D. C. C.

An urgent meeting of the representa
of this Committee in the B.P.C.C. will be
at the Committee's office to-day (Monday)
8 p.m. (S.T.)

SWODHARAK VIDYARTHI GRIHA

Sheth Jivanram Jodharaj of Dhuli
wealthy merchant and a generous sympath
of the welfare of poor students and the c
of education who had favoured a few
ago the City High School, Dhulia, with a
nation of Rs. 15,000 after the name of his
loved father, has graced the "Swodh
Vidyarthi Griha" Institute, Dhulia, with
gift of 50 acres of land worth Rs. 10,000
perpetuation of his beloved mother Sundra

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE—TO MARRY

A Bride of 73: The "Leader" of Allaha
quotes the following from the "Daily M
Mme. Eloise Duponts a widow of 73
Walcourt, Belgium, is to marry M. N
mont, 78. The bride will be given awa
her father, who is 103 and her sister, wh
76, will be bridesmaid.

CONGRESS WORKER LEAVES FOR EUROPE.

Mr. R. N. Bapasola, who is well known
N. C. O. circles for his enthusiastic work
the Congress cause, and in business circles a
rising young Parsi merchant of great en
and straightforwardness of character, left
Saturday last on an extensive business
to Europe and America. A gathering of a
friends and admirers entertained him the
before his departure, when eulogistic spee
were made appreciating the work of
Bapasola, and wishing him a successful
abroad. Mr. L. G. Khare referred to the
rightness of his character and the transpa
sincerity which characterised all Mr. Bap
la's work. Mr. B. F. Bharucha associ
himself with the remarks of the previ
speaker, and hoped that Mr. Bapasola w
spread true knowledge about India in Eu
and give a message from India wherever
would go, the message of non-violence
brotherly feeling for all nations. Mr. Ga
of the Students Brotherhood a youthful
mber of Mr. Bapasola, cordially endo
their sentiments, and the gathering termina
after wishing "bon voyage" to Mr. Bapas

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, April 14, 1924.

THE MIND OF EUROPE.

Every now and then one may read in the Press of any European country praise of some individual who has arrived at a wonderful understanding of the Eastern mind, as if the Eastern mind were something mysterious, generally unintelligible but worth understanding; but we have never yet read in the Press of any Oriental country praise of anyone for understanding of the the Western mind. This is all the more remarkable because, while comparatively few people in the Western countries are interested in the East as all, practically the whole intelligent public of some Eastern countries has for many years been concentrating its whole attention on the West, its manners, notions and behaviour. The reason why, despite such concentration, the East has failed of understanding, while the West has here and there, in individuals, attained it, is that the East, hypnotised by the mechanical success of modern Western civilization, has been uncritically lost in admiration and desire to imitate; whereas those Westerners who make a study of the East generally do so with a view to domination and control. For the latter purpose it is necessary to understand the mentality of the subjects, to know what kind of speech or action will impress them or appeal to them, and what will anger or estrange them. Admitting that the majority of Westerners are as tactless in their domination as the Easterners are artless in their imitation, the fact remains that here and there a Westerner is found who does know what will appeal to the East, while we can think of only one Oriental who has shown that he does know what will appeal to the West; and that is Mahatma Gandhi.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the Europeans admire what is like themselves. Commercially they may try to foist their products upon every nation, but aesthetically they despise, if they do not detest, the nations who adopt those products with enthusiasm. They go into raptures only over things and persons which are markedly different from themselves and their belongings. They respect their stout opponents and despise their dupes; which, after all, is only human nature. An astute observer and a great historian has remarked that the capital error of the Turks in modern times the primal cause of all their troubles in the nineteenth century, was their abolition of the gorgeous, picturesque old dress of Turkey with its flowing mantles and fantastic turbans, and adoption of a style of dress approaching that of Europe. It is a fact that till that change was made the European Powers respected and feared Turkey, whereas from that time forward she was treated by them as a backward pupil of their own. The pupil has now come to man's estate, and Europe has been forced to recognise the fact; but through what sufferings and with what losses everybody knows! Not only Turkey but all Asia has been injured in the process. The present writer once, in Syria, reproached a wealthy Bey for using kerosene tins instead of lovely Syrian vases as flower-pots in his garden. The answer was that kerosene tins were "*ala franga*"—i.e. in the European (therefore, latest) fashion. The Europeans hate them and deride them. Similarly, corrugated iron has been sold in vast quantities to the East for roofing, while every European who possesses any taste or feeling shudders at the sight of it. In the same way European clothes and materials are sold to Orientals, though every European who has any taste would much prefer to to see a man in Eastern dress made out of Eastern fabrics.

This train of thought has been suggested to us by the late successes of the Swarajists and the applause which they have won in India. Portentous speeches have been made in pompous and resounding language. A very praiseworthy reproduction of English parliamentary methods of a bygone day—the day of Burke and Sheridan and rolling periods and leisure—with wonderfully few mistakes, has been enacted. A certain amount of embarrassment has been caused to Government in a really excellent imitation of the British parliamentary manner. The performance really has deserved applause. We have published in this paper speeches which reflect great credit on the orators as students of a foreign tongue and foreign customs. But, in our opinion it is not from India that applause of that performance should have come; it is for England to applaud that sort of thing in India if she approves of it, for the fervour of the imitation flatters England, and slights India. If England does not approve of or appreciate that sort of thing, then all that sort of thing in India is a hopeless fraud and ought to be discarded, for that sort of thing has been held up to Indians by their English rulers as the highest good. England—so far as we can see—has been entirely unimpressed by all the oratory, and now is simply irritated by a state of things which she does not appreciate, and by an attitude which she has failed to understand, because she has not seen how much she is herself to blame for it. She does not realise the wealth of imitative study which has gone to the production of a rendering so nearly perfect: and if she did, she would regard it as sheer waste of time, for Indians. On the other hand she is beginning to be interested—and other European countries have long been deeply interested—in Mahatma Gandhi's personality and programme, because these strike the mind of Europe as original and Indian, therefor interesting. There is no doubt in our mind whatever but that if Indians had agreed to carry out Mahatma's programme the effect upon the mind of Europe would have been electrical. The Reformed Councils, like everything else which Europe has thought fit to foist upon the East, must be regarded from the point of view of Europe, to be justly estimated. From that point of view they are something in the nature of a bait or snare, not quite a downright fraud, and people who are taken in by them are far from supermen. It is not of the successes of the Swarajists that we are afraid; they may prove to be a useful contribution to the national struggle; it is of the concentration of the nation's whole attention on them by the Press. There was a time when the mind of Europe was without misgivings and so unassailable. Now Europe has misgivings. She knows that she is dying for the lack of something which has always come to her from Asia in the past; that her civilisation is running all to evil for the lack of the religious thought and guidance and control which has always come from Asia in the past. Her thinking men were deeply interested in the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movements because of the religious character which these possessed, the new light which they seemed to carry for the world. Now it seems to the mind of Europe that India, to whom the West was looking for a great revival, some striking modern revelation of the mind of Asia, has belied their hopes, and instead of the new light for which they looked, has offered them the strangest hotchpot-comedy of Burke and Gladstone, Washington and Sinn Fein, which anyhow is second-hand and furthers nothing. Europe is sick of its old games, and looks to Asia for a lead, not for mere mimickry, however perfect, of games and cries with which the mind of Europe is to-day disgusted.

BRITISH GUIANA TRAGEDY.

The report which Sir Joseph Nunan has received from British Guiana is of a grave character. Eleven East Indians are reported to have been killed and 18 others wounded as a result of firing by the police, following an Indian labour demonstration in sympathy with the strike of negro wharf labourers at Georgetown. The cable received by Sir Joseph Nunan, which will be found published elsewhere, is extremely unsatisfying, throwing little or no light on the circumstances which led the Indian labourers to go on strike or on the point of their behaviour previous to the firing. It is, no doubt, stated in the cable that the order to fire was given "after the police had been attacked." But first reports are not invariably trustworthy; and reading the cable as a whole, one gets rather the impression that the firing was resorted to more to prevent the Indians from entering the town and joining the negro strikers than because they had attacked the police. The cable received by Dr. Nunan gives obviously a one-sided version. Until we know the Indian version of the affair, it is impossible to say whether the firing was justified under the circumstances. It is surprising and a matter for profound regret that, though it is nearly a fortnight since the tragedy took place, the Government of India have either had no information on the subject or if they have, have kept it to themselves. If the Government of India had its own representative in British Guiana, the public of this country would have known of the tragedy days ago. The public expect the Government to ascertain at once the fullest details and to make them known.

INDIA'S WORST ENEMIES.

The Brahmins of Tinnevelly must be extraordinary persons, indeed, to object to the repair of a public road at public expense with the help of "low caste" Hindus. In thus treating their own countrymen these Brahmins are going further than any South African Whitemen have so far gone in disrespect of Indians. Mr. George Joseph is perfectly right in saying that the one man whose interest would be served by the opposition of Brahmins and other "high caste" Hindus to their "low-caste" brethren is General Smuts who would be able to tell the whole world that he was doing no more in the Class Areas Bill than Indians were doing in their own country. It is time that the Brahmins of Tinnevelly and other places in Southern India realised that the days in which they could tyrannise over their humbler countrymen in this open manner are past and that any further ill-treatment of their "low-caste", brethren will do more harm to themselves than it can possibly do to the latter. Already they have alienated the non-Brahmins everywhere. If they continue to deny to the "depressed" classes their elementary rights as human beings and citizens of India the latter may be not only wholly lost to the Hindu community but may also be alienated from loyalty to the country of their birth. We earnestly hope that the so called "high caste" Hindus will realise the utterly suicidal character of their attitude towards their so-called "low caste" brethren.

Notes of the Day.

Hawker Nuisance on Railways.

The "Muslim Outlook" (Lahore) writes:

"The railway authorities and even the railway advisory committees appear to be oblivious of some of the troubles to which third class passengers are subjected. In many cases as soon as the train is in motion, up stands a man and after admonishing the passengers to silence begins to sing the praises of some medicine or other nostrum and exhorts the occupants to purchase it. The mountebank is followed by the representative of a Hindu Gowshala or a Muslim orphanage, real or imaginary, who appeals to the humanitarian instincts of the passengers and fleeces them to his heart's content. Blind beggars in some cases bring up the rear, and this nuisance continues till the end of the journey. The quacks in many cases are well dressed and loud voiced gentry who impose on the credulity of the passengers with their glib tongues, while the representatives of Gowshalas and Anjumans—some of these belong to Lahore—are generally clad in *khaddar*. The begging nuisance is as much prevalent on the North-Western Railway as on the G. I. P. which has issued orders expressly prohibiting it."

It is, indeed, news to Bombayites and especially suburban residents to learn that the G. I. P. Railway Company has issued strict orders prohibiting the hawking and begging nuisance in their cars. Till yesterday, these orders had produced no visible effect. The nuisance, instead of diminishing, is on the increase week by week and month by month. Indeed, far from expressly prohibiting the nuisance, the G. I. P. Railway authorities, it is reported, are contemplating the licensing of these hawkers, whether with the view of tapping this new source of revenue or of regulating the traffic is not certain. Nothing is known regarding the intentions of the authorities towards the beggars. Whether they too will be licensed remains to be seen.

Tell-tale Figures.

We referred the other day to the lessons derived from a consideration of the trade statistics of India. As regards empire relations and trade conditions, the following figures are highly instructive:

Of our imports in 1922-23—
6.2 per cent. came from the U. K.
5.1 per cent. from Germany.
5.5 per cent. from Java.
6.2 per cent. from Japan.
5.7 per cent. from U. S. A.
2.7 per cent. from Belgium.
1.9 per cent. from Straits.
1.6 per cent from Asiatic countries.
1.2 per cent. from Netherlands.
Of our exports in 1922-23—
22.4 per cent. went to the U. K.
7.2 per cent. to Germany.
13.3 per cent. to Japan.
11.1 per cent. to U. S. A.
5.0 per cent. to France.
3.6 per cent. to Belgium.
4.1 per cent. to Ceylon.
3.5 per cent. to Asiatic countries.
3.3 per cent. to Italy.

In other words the United Kingdom is interested in selling to us far more than it is anxious to buy from us, and the situation becomes still more menacing when we recall that the imports into India are not only manufactures, but manufactures which we have every facility for developing in India. Can any trade relations of this nature be reconciled or harmonised in a general policy of Imperial Preference?

Harrassment by the Police.

The other day we published the reports of two Police Court cases in which certain stall-keepers occupying the window-sills of Messrs. Treacher and Co. at the junction of Medows Street and Esplanade Road were hauled up by the police on a charge of causing obstruction in a public place by exposing articles. It was contended for the defence that the cases were trumped up by the police underlings because their palms had not been sufficiently greased by the accused, that no articles were ever placed on the foot-path and that no crowds ever collected in front of the stalls so as to obstruct traffic. Several witnesses came forward to bear out the defence and to testify to the habit of the police of levying "dastur" from poor hawkers and stall-keepers. The magistrate acquitted the stall-keepers, disbelieving the police story and adding that the accused had a legal right to use the window-sills and it was no fault of theirs if a crowd collected in front of the stalls. The cases were clearly frivolous ones, calculated to harrass the poor stall-keepers. We are surprised that the police inspector who conducted the prosecution should have failed to realise as much and should not have exercised his judgment better. For reasons best known to themselves the police had failed to summon such witnesses as Mr. Bowen, Solicitor, and the Manager of the Central Bank of India who were alleged to have complained of the nuisance to the police. The prosecuting inspector, instead of readily recognising the frivolous character of the complaint, is reported to have made the extraordinary statement that under English Law he would prosecute a shop-owner, if a crowd collected in front of his shop-window! One would like to know when Inspector Khan had acquired his experience of "English law". English law, as we know it, would leave the shop-owner alone and turn its attention to the crowd. If a crowd had collected in front of the stalls at the corner of Medows Street, it was duty of the police to ask the crowd to move on rather than to haul up the stall-keeper. But, then, such a simple interpretation of the law would not serve the purpose of the police underlings, for the ever-moving crowd will not grease their palms, whereas the stall-keepers, who are permanent entities, are bound to, if sufficiently harrassed. We hope the attention of the Commissioner of Police, who is so anxious for "public co-operation" with him and his department, has been drawn to these cases and that he will take steps to bring the correct knowledge of the law to the police constables and the inspector in charge of them.

Nabha Doings.

So little light penetrates now-a-days into the State of Nabha, that the public outside have to depend entirely on circumstantial reports for any information about events there. Though since the Jaito tragedy took place, thousands of Akalis have been put under arrest by the Administration, the world has been kept quite in the dark as to the fate of these prisoners and their treatment in jail. The censorship on news from Jaito is as complete as it was during the Punjab martial law days. But occasionally, a ray of light does pierce the gloom and the public are enabled to get a glimpse of the way in which the State is being administered by the Agent of the Government of India. We cannot vouch for the truth or otherwise of the following incident, but we publish the news, as vouched for by the Shiromani Curdwara Committee in the hope that, if there is no truth in it the Nabha authorities or the Punjab Government will say so. According to the Committee, among the second Shahidi jatha there was one Udasi sadhu by name Sant Indar Das. This fact irritated the Nabha State authorities so much that, it is alleged, they called upon Sardar Teja Singh, a vakil practising in Nabha, who is the brother-in-law of the Sadhu in question, to persuade the latter to tender an apology. On Sardar Teja Singh refusing to do so, we are told, "he was bound hand and foot" and a case was instituted against him. The hearing of the case came off on the 27th ultimo. Before the magistrate had delivered his judgment, the vakil put in an application in which he is reported to have said that "he was already aware that he would be awarded two years' rigorous imprisonment and that he did not see any prospect of justice being meted out to him." He was prepared, he said, to suffer any punishment the Court might award. The Court sentenced him to undergo two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500. One would like to know what truth there is in this extraordinary report. For the sake of their own reputation, the Nabha State authorities, now presided over by a Police Superintendent, ought to throw some light on the subject.

Separation of Executive and Judicial Functions.

The separation of the judicial and executive functions still remains to be carried out, despite insistent public demand for it. The other day in reply to a question in the Madras Legislative Council, the Law Member, Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, confessed to his inability to do anything in the matter. He said the Government of India and the Secretary of State were considering the proposals of the Government of Bengal and Madras from an All-India basis from many points of view "including the future of the Services." So this question is to drag on from year to year without getting nearer to solution. But one point in the reply of the Law Member requires to be seriously considered. He said that the question would be considered in its relation to the "future of the services." Are the Services opposed to this separation and do they want this combination to continue for ever? Relations with the separation of the two powers the District Satrap, who is now both Collector and the District Magistrate, will be unable to do the mischief he often does, and the people will look to the judiciary more and more for protection against the acts of an irresponsible executive. Or is it that the Services have refused to serve unless the powers which they now have over the liberties of the people are guaranteed to them in perpetuity? In Bombay a resolution on the subject was passed by the last Council. Evidently the Government are in no hurry to carry it into effect.

Worli Street Scheme.

A correspondent writes:—

"How many lives are sacrificed in the name of [illegible] civilisation! It seems to be the [illegible] civilisation to push on [illegible] the work of [illegible] development and improvement merely because it is development and improvement, and thus contribute [illegible] forward in the amenities of civilised [illegible] All these [illegible] and platitudes with which [illegible] countrymen, [illegible] Bombay [illegible] of the sinister activities of the Development Department and its predecessor, though on a small scale, to [illegible] the Improvement Trust. The [illegible] result of all the activities in trade, commerce and industries appears to be to [illegible] villages of their wealth and of the [illegible] to expand and develop the cities at the expense of village life. Similarly, the net result of the activities of the Development Department and the like Departments is to rob the poor people of what little freedom is left to them and in the name of improvement and sanitation to make them live in habitations which would not be suitable for animals and which would take away from them their sunlight, their freedom and their decency. This is one of the greatest curses of civilisation as manifested in the peculiar passion of development and improvement activities, and a typical instance of it is found in what is known as Worli Street Scheme which is called Scheme No. 52 of the Bombay Improvement Trust. This scheme was decided upon in the month of June 1920 and includes what is called the Worli Road Area popularly known as the Worli Koliwada village. The Worli fishermen have lived here for the last five hundred years and have carried on their ancestral trade [illegible] or hindrance. Their nearness to the sea has given them ample scope for fishing and the immense open space around Worli Fort has provided them with necessary facilities for drying their fish and their nets. There has been sufficient accommodation for beaching their boats during the monsoon. The plausible object of the Trust was to demolish the village with a view to reclaim and improve insanitary areas. It is always thus. Plausible objects are quite different from the motives underlying them, and cover up the hideousness and the iniquity of several movements passing under the generic name of advancement."

LABOUR UNREST IN BRITISH GUIANA.

STRIKE OF EAST INDIAN LABOURERS.

MILITARY FIRE ON THE CROWD.

11 KILLED, 18 WOUNDED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 12.

The British Guiana deputation informs the Associated Press that the following cablegram, dated Georgetown, British Guiana, 8th, has been received by Sir Joseph Nunan:—

Serious disorders followed the strike of Negro Wharf laborers on 1st April. The militia was called up and a proclamation was issued regarding the suppression of disorders by the force. Agitators induced the East Indian estate labourers from Diamond and Providence to abandon work and come to Georgetown to join in the demand for higher wages, although the people had made no such demands or complaints. Although the Magistrate and the President of the East Indian Association repeatedly explained the proclamation and used every endeavour yesterday and to-day for dissuading them from entering the town they refused to listen to reason and the Riot Act had to be read at La Penitence. After the police had been attacked order to fire was given. Amongst the casualties are nine East Indians killed and twelve wounded. Neither the employers nor the immigration depots had previously received any complaints from these labourers whose precipitate action was wholly unforeseen and inexplicable. No signs of unrest are existing anywhere else.

Another cablegram dated 7th April received by Sir Joseph Nunan says that eleven East Indians were dead and eighteen were wounded and among the Negroes one was killed and three were wounded.

THE KIEFF TRIAL.

CHICHERIN'S NOTE TO POINCARE

LONDON, Apr. 12.

Moscow.—M. Chicherin, in a note to M. Poincare, replying to the latter's telegram of April 9th, indignantly rejects France's attempt to interfere in the Kieff trial on behalf of "Spies", and recapitulates the many attempts France has made to interfere in Russian affairs and the losses Russia has suffered thereby. The Soviet Government, since its earliest days, has never allowed any one to interfere, and would certainly not begin it now. The note says, naturally, France knows about the activities of the spying organisation. M. Chicherin, concludes with a friendly proposal to France to cease her attitude and take the view leading to mutual relations.—Reuter.

U. S. PASSES IMMIGRATION BILL.

JAPANESE PRACTICALLY BARRED

LONDON, Apr. 12.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has approved the section of the Immigration Bill, practically barring the Japanese from the United States.—Reuter.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has approved the Johnston Immigration Bill which fixes quotas of immigrants at two per cent. based on the census of 1890.—Reuter.

ARMED MEN ATTACK PRISON VAN.

SENSATION IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, April 12.

Dublin.—An attack by 20 or 30 armed men on a prison van, proceeding to Mountjoy Prison, and believed to be carrying an ex-national officer remanded on a charge of attempted murder caused sensation in Dublin to-day. The attackers suddenly jumped before the van, presented revolvers, commanded the van to halt, but the driver whipped horses into a furious gallop. Armed police in a motor car appearing on the scene engaged in a fierce revolver duel, resulting in the speedy scattering of the assailants. Nobody has apparently been injured, although more than two hundred shots were fired. There have been no arrests as yet.—Reuter.

SHIP-BUILDING DISPUTE.

LONDON, April 12.

"The ship-building" lock-out is in general operation all over the country, to-day, but Southampton yards are remaining open to give the strikers an opportunity to obey instructions from their Executives to resume. A few returned this morning but there was no general resumption.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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BRITAIN AND INDIA

MAIN OBSTACLE TO BETTER RELATION.

THE AGA KHAN'S ARTICLE.

LONDON, April 13.

H. H. the Aga Khan who is at present in Britain on the Indian Colonies Committee contributes an article to the "Sunday Express" declaring that the main obstacle to better relations is the widespread impression that India has a step-motherly Government from which her interests get full pay only when there are no other interests nearer home for the authorities in Whitehall to conserve. He cites the Army as an example and declares that there is a loud complaint that at the cost of the Indian taxpayer the strength and composition of the Indian garrison are related to the Empire requirements as a whole rather than to India's own needs. He advises England to trust her agents on the spot. He concludes by saying that the time has come to examine the working of the reforms, many features of which call for reconsideration and adjustment without changing the fundamental conceptions of the preamble of the Act, particularly the declaration of the goal of progressive realisation of responsible Government within the Empire.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

He declares that there is very little hostility to Englishman or European as such. Needs of internal security can be met much more appropriately and economically by efficient flying corps, armoured cars and light cavalry than by the present composition of the army in India. There has been no danger of a really formidable external enemy since the Anglo-Russian Agreement and any attempt of Afghans to gain conquests of India can soon be defeated. India asks that there should be as few war-scares with the adjacent countries as possible. This is essential because these neighbours as far as they are of military consequence, are Moslem States and their independence is a question of very great importance to the Indian Mahomedans whose recent Turkish sympathies apply also to these Asiatic Moslem States. If money spent on excessive defensive measures can be diverted in these years of peace to the internal economic development the wealth of the country will so increase that in a few years the army budget can be adequate to the most exacting of reasonable standards without straining public patience. At present except with regard to the tariff policy little or no progress has been made in the establishment of the convention so wisely suggested by the joint Select Committee of 1919 that as far as possible where the Government of India and the Indian Legislature are agreed the Viceroy should virtually be freed from interference of the Secretary of State. The success of the Reforms Scheme depends upon the strength of each link of the chain but unhappily this link remains unforged. The obstacle to the success of the Reforms is the fact that some provinces under dyarchy are minature Indias in the sense that they lack characteristics of being linguistic economic units. This means costly administration and unnecessary friction should there be an earnest effort to make each unit of provincial dyarchy as homogeneous as possible.—Reuter.

EXPERTS' REPORT.

CONDITIONALLY ACCEPTED BY COMMITTEE OF ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

LONDON, April 12.

Berlin.—The Committee of Economic Council, to-day, recommended conditional acceptance of the Experts' Report. Governments will hear the views of the Premiers of Federal States on Monday, and it appears that there is no doubt that it will decide. The report is acceptable as a basis of negotiations for the final reparations settlement.—Reuter.

GREATEST SATISFACTION IN LONDON

LEAFIELD, (Oxford) April 12.

The news that the Reparations Commission has unanimously approved of the Reports of the Experts' Committees has created the greatest satisfaction in London, both in the official quarters and in the press.

The text of the Commission's decision is as follows:—

"The Reparations Commission having taken note of the Experts' Reports considers that they offer a practical basis for a rapid solution of the Reparation problem. It is, therefore, at once and within the limits of its powers, prepared to approve of the conclusions and to adopt the methods set forth in them. In order to facilitate and hasten the bringing into operation of the Experts' programme the Commission proposes to recommend to the Governments concerned those conclusions of the Reports which fall within the jurisdiction of those Governments.

The Reparations Commission is, however obliged to reserve its approval and action until the Government of the Reich declares its willingness to collaborate in the execution of the Experts' plans. To this end it will grant a hearing to the delegates of the German Government on or after Thursday, the 17th of April, unless that Government prefers to send a written reply."

COMMENTS OF "THE TIMES."

In a leading article welcoming this decision, "The Times" says: "The advisory stage is past. The Reparations Commission, the organ officially appointed under the Treaty of Versailles, has taken action under the Treaty and brought the Reports within the scope of the Treaty. The whole plan must very shortly become an object of responsible act on by all Governments concerned." "The Times" states that the one preliminary condition, that, the German Government is to express its willingness to cooperate will amount to little more than a formality.—B. O. W.

AKALI SITUATION.

"KHALSA HAS GROWN WITH BLOOD OF MARTYRS."

WILLING TO CLASP HAND OF FRIENDSHIP.

SARDAR MANGAL SINGH'S VIEWS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, April 8.

Sardar Mangal Singh, President of the Central Sikh League and member of the Working Committee of the National Congress has made the following statement to the Akali Samayak Bureau:—

"Efforts are being made to create an impression in the mind of the public that the Sikhs are not willing to grasp the hand of friendship which Government declares is always extended to them. I have no doubt the community much appreciated the generous remarks which both the Secretary of State for India in the House of Lords and the Home Member in the Assembly made about them. But I am sorry that no attempt is being made to understand the Sikh point of view and to remedy their grievances. It is said that the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee is being unreasonable. What are the facts? The S. G. P. C. and the Siromoni Akali Dal which are the two premier and representative organisations of the Sikhs have been declared unlawful: Practically all the leaders and a very large number of workers have been clapped into jails. The press has been forbidden to publish the communications issued by the Siromani Committee. People giving donations to the Committee, collecting funds or rendering other kinds of assistance to the Committee have been harassed and the generous provisions of the law have been put into operation against them. The use of post and telegraph offices has been refused to the Committee. Even money orders are not delivered. The newspapers which are sympathetic towards the Akali cause are being harassed. The jathas which are daily going to Bhai Pheru from the beginning of January 1924 are arrested, tried and convicted and sent to Multan jail then and there. Similarly from 14th of September daily jathas of 25 men have been going to Jaito to resume the Akhand Path or the uninterrupted reading of the scripture. They are arrested and deported to Bawal and left in a jungle there. The treatment real. But if, as I suspect, the offer is made known. A regular campaign of terrorisation is carried on in the villages, where people who are sympathetic to the Akalis are arrested and intimidated. It is thus after tying the Community hand and foot and after gagging them effectively that the "hand of friendshipp" is offered to them. The Sikhs have always been ready for an honourable settlement and even to-day they are prepared to grasp the hand of firendship provided the offer is genuine and real. But if, as I suspect, the offer is made only with the object of gaining a tactical advantage it would not deceive the Sikhs. The Sikhs are a simple, straightforward people. The game of diplomacy is foreign to them. When there will be a genuine gesture of friendship on the part of Government I am sure they will only be glad to clasp the proferred hand. But if on the other hand Government wants to try repression, it is bound to fail with the Sikhs. It betrays a woeful ignorance of Sikh psychology and history. The Sikhs flourish under repression and the Khalsa has grown with the blood of the martyrs.

OLD GAME.

Side by side with the policy of repression Government is also resorting to a regular campaign of misrepresentation about the aims and objects of the movement. It is often said that the Sikhs are fighting to set up a Raj of their own. A serious allegation of this sort is likely to produce grave apprehensions in the minds of other communities, but fortunately we in India are too familiar with the old, old device of *divide et impera* to be deceived. These allegations are made in order to alienate the sympathies of other communities from the Sikhs, but the fact that the whole country has rallied to the Sikh cause is sufficient proof that these misrepresentations are accepted at their true worth by the people.

NATIONAL IN OUTLOOK.

But in order that there may be no misunderstanding regarding the objects of Sikh movement, I declare it emphatically that the idea of establishing a Sikh Raj has never been entertained by any Sikh. The S.G.P.C. stands only for the purification of the places of worship. As for the national aims of the Sikhs they are directed towards the attainment of Swarajya in common with their sister communities. The Akali movement though essentially religious in spirit is thoroughly national in outlook. All the items of constructive programme have been insisted upon by the Akalis and in fact carried out to a very large extent. A very high percentage of Sikh men and women have discarded foreign cloth and taken to the use of khaddar. Drink which was a great evil prevalent among the Sikhs has been completely eradicated; the work of untouchability has been pushed on with great vigour. Litigation has been considerably reduced by private arbitration. Thus the Akali movement is a powerful auxiliary to the national cause.

Now with regard to Jaito the aims of the Jathas which are going there are clear. The instructions issued to them from the Akali Takht require them only to restart the interrupted Akhand Path. There seems to be a suspicion in the official mind that the Sikhs want to use Jaito as a base for further agitation. Nothing can be further from the truth. Sikhs are going there to assert their freedom of unrestricted worship and they have no other ulterior object. The Jaito Satyagraha as such is quite apart from the agitation about the deposition of the Maharajah of Nabha.

The Sikh case is clear. They are fighting for the elementary right of freedom of worship and no amount of repression can avail. In fact the sufferings and the deeds of the martyrs are being daily recounted in the prayers and are thus becoming part and parcel of the history and traditions of the panth. As a friend of the British people I may point out that the bitterness which is being inevitably accumulated as a result of this in the minds of the people is fraught with grave consequences for the future. The Sikhs are not fighting for their sectional political ascendancy and in their religious struggle they have not introduced any ulterior political motives; and on this issue they are always open to an honourable settlement. As for their national aims the Sikh community will stand shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu and Muslim brethren in the fight for their country's freedom.

A FOURTH JATHA ON ITS WAY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 12.

A fourth Akali Jatha is now on its way to Jaito. It comes from Anandpur in Hoshiarpur District and is expected to arrive at Jaito on 18th April. A notice similar to that given to the third Jatha, it is understood, will be served on the fourth Jatha by the Administrator, Nabha State.

VAIKOM SITUATION

CASTE HINDUS' OBDURACY.

VOLUNTEERS SUFFERING.

HELP FROM LEADERS.

(Associated Press.)

COCHIN, April 12.

A detachment of fifty reserve police has been posted at Vaikom to meet emergencies.

Prior to arrest, Mr. George Joseph and others received a note of warning purporting to come from some local caste Hindus that if they did not leave Travancore State they would go to jail within a week and also intimating that they had memorialised the Government of Travancore, the Political Agent to the Viceroy, and His Majesty the King-Emperor, praying that they should be deported from Travancore.

A volunteer who was announcing a public lecture to be held that evening was assaulted by some rowdies.

This morning three batches were sent, two batches to the eastern and one to the northern front. In all eighteen volunteers occupied the roads round the temple.

By noon six volunteers belonging to Thursday and Friday batches swooned due to fasting and exposure to sun. They were removed to hospital by the Police.

Mr. George Joseph and two others were put up for trial before the First Class Magistrate and on their refusal to furnish security were sentenced to six months' imprisonment. They were removed to Trivandrum.

Doctor Varadarajulu Naidu has telegraphed offering to volunteer himself and enquiring whether he might recruit volunteers for the campaign.

Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee has wired that he is starting to-morrow morning for Vaikom.

ANDHRA PANCHAMAS' SUPPORT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 12.

Andhra Desa Panchama Association wires greetings to the Kerala Satyagrahis and promises a contingent of Panchama volunteers to proceed to Kerala for participation in the fight.

MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS DEBENTURES.

LONDON, April. 12.

The issue of £ 130,000 five and a half per cent debentures will be offered on April 15th by the Madras Electric Tramways at the price of 93 to provide for extensions and redeem the outstanding £ 50,940 first mortgage debentures.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND LAUSANNE TREATY.

LONDON, April. 12.

Paris.—In the Chamber, to-day, M. Poincare regretted the impossibility of discussing the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty, this session. The ratification would be one of the first acts of the next Parliament. Meanwhile, France would do her utmost to resume her normal relations with Turkey.—Reuter.

The death has occurred of Mr. Arthur Lionel Smith, Master of Balliol.—Reuter.

WORK IN C[illegible]

SWARAJISTS' ACHIEV[illegible]

LABOUR GOVT. AND I[illegible]

PT. MOTILAL'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swaraj Party, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday night, Pandit Motilal Nehru delivered a lecture on "The Political Outlook,' Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. There was a very large audience present.

Mr. Patel said they had gathered there to hear the leader of the Swaraj Party and he was going to tell them what the Party had done in the Assembly. The promises given by the Party at the time of the elections, on which they were returned, the public would realise, had been fully observed by the Party, and it was for the public now to say whether those promises were scrupulously kept by the members or not. The national demands were put before the public, and they were also put before the Government, and the Assembly by the party leaders. They wanted that kind of Swaraj which the public wanted, and it was for the Round Table Conference to decide what form that Swaraj should take, before the final scheme was put before the British Parliament and the British Government. The draft scheme would first be placed before the country and the elections would be fought on that issue and after the Assembly had passed it then only the British Parliament would adopt it. That meant that the scheme would have to be adopted by the Nation first, before it could be placed before the British Parliament. The Swaraj Party had not whittled down their demands, and would never do so. They stood by their demands steadfastly. The demands put forward by Sir Ali Imam before the Parliamentary Committee could not be accepted by the Swaraj Party, for they could not be acceptable to India. They wanted full and unrestricted Swaraj without any reservation at all. They had taken an oath in the Assembly to do their duty, and what was their duty? It was to serve the public faithfully and truly and they had not bound themselves to serve the bureaucracy. they had not taken any oath to do the bidding of the Government officials, and they were going to serve the people according to the wishes of the people themselves.

PANDITJI'S SPEECH.

The Panditji said his residence in close proximity to that of Mahatma Gandhi had given rise to a great deal of speculation among friends and foes. They were supposed to be engaged in interminable discussions on the question of Council entry. Many intelligent anticipations had been made as to the resolutions arrived at or to be arrived at after those consultations. He asked them not to expect any authoritative pronouncement from him. He would assure his friends that they had neither embraced nor fought each other yet. He admitted that he had general conversations with Mahatmaji on the question, but they had come to no decision yet. It was their duty, however, to give an account of what they had done in the Assembly to their constituents, and he would tell them, as they knew very well, that they had kept the promises they had made to their electors. The Panditji then gave an account of what had taken place in the Assembly, in the last session, which had resulted in their rejection of the Budget. The Swarajists in the Central Provinces have done all and gained the palm for they have proved that they had promised, and he was sure that if there were to be a new election there the Swarajists would go into the council even in increased numbers and carry their work to the finish. The speaker said it was not a fact that there were dissensions in the Assembly among the members of the Nationalist Party. Every one of the members had done his duty loyally to the party, not only when the decisions were arrived at by a majority, at party meetings, but they had accepted his individual whims and thus carried out the wishes of the Party in a loyal manner. The credit for their work was due equally to all members of the Nationalist Party, although they might have different points of view of looking at these things. Some might call it wrecking, others obstruction, and others again paralysing the Government. But whatever might be the name under which their policy might be called, by the different parties in the Assembly, the Swarajists were concerned with solid, hard facts and they were able to keep their promises to their electorates. About the inaction of the Nationalist Party after they had rejected the four important heads of revenue on the first day, the speaker said it was due not because they had any differences, but because they thought it was better to allow those people who wanted to speak some opportunity of so doing, while others played. If they had asked the Party to reject the whole Budget, item by item, it would have agreed to do it, but as the leader of the party it was for him to consider whether it was proper on his part to go on in that way and cripple the party. When other business came they allowed their soldiers to play, they gave them liberty to do what they liked until the rally was sounded, when they again rallied to the standard on the day of the Finance Bill and threw out the measure ungrudgingly.

MEN WITH LIGHT, BUT WITHOUT LEADING.

About the action of the Council of State, he said it was a body composed of men with light, but without leading, and they were like Jack Horne in the nursery rhyme. They thought that Government of the country must be carried on at any cost even at the cost of their rights. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer had even said that it was honourable to break their promises to the party than to throw out the Budget, and the Council of State was composed of men of this type. They would agree that they were able to bring about a crisis in the affairs of the Government without shedding a single drop of blood, or doing anything violence.

LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

Moderates outside the Councils, for they were not in the Councils now, had warned the Nationalists of the stupendous folly of estranging the Labour Party in England. He admitted they had some true friends among the Labour Party, but he was sure nobody would like it better than that Party itself that the Swarajists should stand up for their rights. Could they expect an Englishman to have any admiration for the man who did not hit back, but laid low and allowed himself to be trampled upon? For such a man the Englishman had only one word and it began with the letter C. It was stated that the Labour Party should be given a chance, but he could see no difference between one Government and another. He had got the highest admiration for the Labour Party, but they were not in power, and they spoke about India once in the Tory voice and another time in the Liberal voice, but never in the real voice of Labour. Their accredited organs like the "Daily Herald" and the "New Leader" had supported the Swaraj Party, while Lord Olivier was making his pointless pronouncement in the Commons. The speaker then quoted from the Prime Minister's pamphlet written before he came into power and said they only wanted power of the purse and responsibility of the Executive to the Legislature, as was then urged by Mr. Macdonald.

SWARAJISTS' FUTURE ACTION.

About their future action he said they had not come to any definite plans and decisions, and it would not be wise on the part of the war office to publish their plans and charts before the campaign began. There would be a meeting of the Swaraj Party in Bombay on the 25th instant when their plans would be decided, and he hoped that meeting would be followed by a meeting of the Nationalist Party where the whole programme would be confirmed. Whatever decisions they might arrive at, he assured them in the words of the Commander-in-Chief, they would fight hard, fight clean and fight to the finish! Referring to the statement in the Press that Dr. Gour had signed the pledge with some reservations and that he was forming a new party, to which he had already secured 29 members, the Panditji said Dr. Gour had come to the Nationalist Party and asked for admission, and it was due to the public that he should tell them on that happened there. Dr. Gour was asked to sign the pledge and he did so, but added his own reservation. He was told that if he wanted admission into the party he would have to delete that reservation, and Dr. Gour then scored out with his own hand and his own pen that condition. That was the history of his pledge, and he hoped before Dr. Gour formed a new party he and his 29 new acquisitions would at least inform the Nationalist Party of what they were doing, if they could not reconsider their position.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the Jallianwala Bagh, he would put it to them in all humility, whether the Swaraj Party had not created a crisis, such as had never been created before, and not confronted the Government before. They had established a drop of blood. They had stood erect like men upon their birthright. They had carried the khaddar into the citadels of the bureaucracy. They had flaunted the National Flag in the very midst of their enemy. They had kept their word of driving the Government to the use of its autocratic powers, and to cast off its mask that it was ruling with the consent of the representatives of the people! The people's representatives had said that they would have none of those things presented to them by the Government! He would only ask the public to extend their support to his party, and he assured them the bureaucracy would then crumble down. (Loud cheers.)

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION REDUCED TO 18 MONTHS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 12.

The course of instruction at the Royal Military College has been reduced with the approval of the Army Council from two years to eighteen months, divided into three terms with vacations with effect from the autumn term 1923.

...AND WEST.

...n Crippled.

...s, supported in th... by the Independents ...rejecting the Budget by ...hat created a situation in ...only one course to be taken ...ding has immediately "certi... ...roposed taxes, which will there... ...effect at once (with or without the ...nce of the Council of State) as ...n they had been duly approved by the ...embly. There is, however, one substan...al difference, which the wreckers in the Assembly had apparently not foreseen. The procedure followed was the introduction of a truncated Budget, containing not the whole of the financial provisions of its predecessor, some of which were primarily designed to produce revenue for the financial relief of the provinces, but only such measures of taxation as the Viceroy held necessary for the "safety, tranquility, and interests of British India." Leave to introduce this Bill having been refused by the Swarajists, certification followed immediately. The result is likely to be an unlooked-for reaction on the part of the provinces against the Swaraj victory, and within the provinces themselves the Swarajists have placed themselves in another unexpected difficulty. Lord Lytton, for example, in Bengal, has pointed out that the rejection of the provincial Budget will mean that in the case of the reserved subjects no change will be made, but that in the case of the subjects transferred to Indian Ministers themselves all supplies will be cut off except so far as the Governor may be able and disposed to authorize limited expenditure for the purpose. It is therefore, Indian administration, not British administration, that will be crippled by the Swaraj tactics. The situation is unfortunate and serious, but the course before the Government is clear. If the Swarajists insist on holding up the reform movement, they can hold it up, and India's advance to self-government will be by so much impeded. Meanwhile, India must be governed by Great Britain for the good of the Indian people.—The "Nation and the Athenaeum."

A "Futile" Plan.

The Swarajist campaign of obstruction goes on gaily in India. The Finance Bill was thrown out last Monday in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi. In the Provincial Councils the same tactics are being pursued. The intransigents in Bengal are now following the example of their brothers in the Central Provinces in rejecting the Budget. There is not the slightest chance of this futile plan getting them any nearer to their goal. The Viceroy has promptly "certified" the Finance Bill, and the administration of India will go on, as the Swarajists are, of course, well aware. Nor can they suppose that they will intimidate the British Government. But do they think they are gaining sympathy in this country by crying out, as we are told they are doing that they have been betrayed by their Labour friends? The boot is really on the other foot. The present policy of the Swarajists is, in fact, a betrayal of their British Labour friends. They are playing into the hands of the reactionaries. The vast majority of the British people—and certainly the whole of the Labour movement—desires to see India governing itself, and that as soon as possible. But very few of us are so crazy as to believe that India can start to govern itself next week. To yield to the extreme demands of Swaraj would not be a generous gesture, but a dangerously silly gesture. India bristles with problems which must be solved with patience, and for which the impatient Swarajists offer no solutions at all. There are the Moslem minorities. There are the Native States. There are the Outcastes. There is the whole question of defence. We want far more definite assurances than we have at present about the handling of those problems. And we want the Home Rulers to co-operate with us and not to fight us over them. Their present behaviour may be a proof of their sincerity and their determination; but unfortunately it is no proof of a sense of political realities or of their fitness to govern India.—The "New Statesman."

Domestic Drudgery.

In common with the National Woman's Party, which is introducing a series of "equality bills" in the various State legislatures, we believe that women should "own their labor in or out of the home." We suspect that most women find the endless domestic drudgery, the necessity of depending on the amiable impulses of a man for any recognition beyond a bare living, very wearying to the spirit. But we suspect also that most women, like most men, are so bound by the customs and mental habits of generations that any drastic remedy of their domestic slavery will be a shock. People can learn to absorb shocks, but it takes time. Peter the Great, faced something like a revolution when he ordered Russian women to face the world unveiled; but in the last few hundred years they have successfully caught up with and passed their Western sisters. It need not take as long as that for women to learn to demand the economic value of their home labor. But in the years of adjustment certain difficulties must be got over. If a husband pays wages he becomes an employer—the boss of the shop—and will be in a position to dictate hours and standards. Under our present haphazard and unjust system women are fairly free in their own domain to work or shirk as they please. If women decide to exchange this status for a wage and a boss, they must face the implications of this change. They must organize in unions to protect their working conditions and to win a living wage. They must learn to dissociate the loving husband and the reactionary boss. Can these things be achieved within the rather narrow limits of human instincts and emotions? We advise those married women with an uncontrollable yearning for domestic labor to go and do it in some other man's home.—New York "Nation."

The Beginners.

The second phase of the discussions on the Indian Budget came to an abrupt termination last week when, after a little preliminary hesitation, the *bloc* hardened its heart, and, by a minimal majority, rejected the Finance Bill as a whole. The Viceroy has now "recommended" a new Bill, which will be "certified" in due course, and the administration of the coming year will proceed nearly, but not quite, on the usual lines. Such difference as there is arises from the fact that the Viceroy can certify necessaries, but not luxuries or even comforts, and the most important practical result is that the financial relief which it was hoped to give to the provinces has been rendered impossible for the present. We take it that some members of the *bloc* will hear more of this matter when they get back to their constituencies; but that is their affair. They have chosen their own course, and have now to draw the appropriate lessons from the consequences. In this country the general attitude is one of disappointment that so little progress has been made, but we seem to discern an increasing recognition of the fact that the burden laid on the shoulders of the nascent democracy was rather heavy at the outset, and a tendency to hope that the beginners will display the ability to learn from their own mistakes.—"Near East."

The Situation in the Provinces.

The rejection of a provincial Budget has more important results in practice than follow from similar action on the part of the Central Assembly. At the time of writing it is still uncertain whether Bengal intends to establish the truth of this proposition by experiment, for the early divisions there have been won and lost by single votes; but in the Central Provinces its demonstration is now being pressed forward. A Governor can finance and administer the reserved departments effectively, but he can only carry on a minimum of the work of those which have been transferred to Ministers. Sir Frank Sly has lost his Ministers, and for the present there is an end to all active progress in "nation-building", to use the phrase current in India for the development of education and sanitation, of agriculture, industries, and the like. The result must be a temporary set-back for the progressive little province, and we take it that State-aided colleges and hospitals, in particular, will be hard hit. By-and-by we presume the electors will be asked to say how they like the regime of stagnation imposed on them by their representatives, and they will then have a remedy ready to their hands.—"Near East."

Has Dyarchy Broken Down?

The position which has now been reached in some provinces has not unnaturally been interpreted as a collapse of the dual administrative system elaborated by Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu, and last week the leading journal displayed as a headline the ominous words, "Breakdown of Indian Dyarchy"; but we are inclined to prefer the statement of a special correspondent in the same issue that "Dyarchy has hardly had a fair trial." As a matter of fact, most of the Ministers appointed three years ago fell into the natural mistake of regarding themselves as part of the bureaucracy—the only political institution they really understood—and, neglecting the legislatures, tried to settle down comfortably in their offices. In the result most of them have been eliminated, and in those provinces where the legislatures are functioning their successors are now giving indications of a more correct appreciation of their position. It is, of course, slow work to build up a new political tradition, and very little of it has yet been accomplished, but it seems to us that the cry of a breakdown is premature: the important thing now is that the significance of initial errors should be clearly grasped and that their repetition should be avoided.—"Near East."

The Turkish Constitution

The vesting of supreme authority, executive as well as legislative, in the Turkish Grand National Assembly, is likely to be carried to the extreme length of withholding from the President of the Republic the right to dissolve it. A clause in the draft Constitution granting the right to the President, secured only two votes in its favour, but as the 131 Deputies present did not constitute a quorum, the subject has to come up again for discussion. The outcome of Turkey's constitutional experiment will be watched with interest, as it promises to ride roughshod over all former practice. It is not difficult to foresee complications arising when an Assembly of highly paid Deputies can be dissolved only by its own decision; and Mustapha Kemal Pasha must now be beginning to regret that the only opposition in the Assembly is provided by his own party.—"Near East."

Persia's Problem.

The course of true republicanism is not running as smoothly in Persia as it has in Turkey. At the eleventh hour the opponents of the proposal to substitute a Republic for the Monarchy asserted themselves and marched to the Mejliss to protest against the change. They were ultimately dispersed, but they appear to have put a spoke at least for the time being, in the Republicans' wheel. The idea of a Republic was dropped, and the Mejliss proceeded to depose the Shah and to proclaim his son, aged two years, as his successor. Whether the Sardar Sipah becomes Regent or agrees to the appointment of someone else to the post, the reins of power are likely to remain in his hands for the present, to the manifest advantage of Persia. He was credited with being in favour of a Republic, but in the face of the strong opposition he has been well advised to accept the proposed compromise. The ex-Shah will require and receive no sympathy. His heart has never been in his work, as his frequent absence from Persia has testified. If the Kajar dynasty continues to exist, it will be due to the monarchical instinct of the people rather than to the merit of recent occupants of the Throne. It is to be hoped, however, that the successful opposition to the proposed Republic will not encourage the forces of reaction in the country. There should be plenty of room for progress with the retention of the Monarchy, provided that there is a body of public opinion wise enough to recognise the need for reforms and someone strong enough to carry out reforms. In the considerable measure of success that the Sardar Sipah has already obtained it was not easy for the foreign observer to discover the need for alarming conservatism by a radical change in the Constitution.—"Near East."

Zaghlul and the Press.

A very bad impression has been caused by the Government's attitude towards the Opposition Press in connection with Parliament's inauguration. Owing to the fact that the two Nationalist newspapers, the *Lewa* and the *Omma*, were suppressed some time ago, and have not since been allowed to reappear, the Opposition in the newspaper world is confined to three journals, the *Siyassa*, organ of the Constitutional Liberal Party; the *Watan*, an anti-Zaghloulist Coptic organ; and the *Akhbar*, an independent sheet. The first two of these were excluded, by the Prime Minister's order, from the inauguration ceremony. Protests were made by the editors of all the Arabic newspapers, but the Premier would not modify his decision. "Do you ask me", he answered a deputation, "to allow to be present the representatives of the newspapers which have insulted us?" It is not yet known whether the ban is to be permanent, nor is it clear that such a prohibition could lawfully be made, but it is certain that, if it can, the present Government will keep out reporters whose newspapers are too critical of the Ministry's doings. A similar discrimination was made yesterday for correspondents of English newspapers, the representatives of the *Morning Post* and the *Daily Mail* being refused admission. These exclusions were not based on lack of accommodation, for the Press Gallery was scarcely more than half-filled by journalists, the remaining seats being allocated to various people whose claims to be present were not very evident. It was not only in the case of newspapers that the sheep had been separated from the goats, for the leading anti-Zaghloulist politicians, such as Sarwat Pasha and the members of his Cabinet, had also been excluded. A number of ex-Ministers, including the two former Premiers, Adly Pasha Yeghen and Hussein Pasha Rushdy, had been invited, but did not attend.—"Near East."

The Lively Canard.

One of the chief points made by the European community in Kenya in defence of their attitude towards the Indian problem in that colony is that the Kenya Indians are only partly civilized from the Western standpoint. Mrs. Naidu, an Indian publicist who has been travelling through Kenya before going to South Africa, in a final speech before leaving Mombasa spoke forcibly to the local Indian community and gave it some very sensible advice:—

"'I have seen most of you wearing dirty clothing', she said, 'sleeping in dirty bed linen, and living in filthy houses; yet you desire equality'."

She concluded, according to the *Times*: "You will not get equality unless you correct yourselves", and told her countrymen that they should be ashamed of the way in which they were living in the colony. There is much to be said for the watchword adopted by Cecil Rhodes of "Equal political rights for every *civilized* man", but backward peoples with political aspirations should take to heart Mrs. Naidu's words of warning and qualify themselves for the part they desire to play.—Major E. Wrench in "Spectator."

The Indian Game of Politics.

The following letter appears in the "Outlook":—

Sir,—Having lived in India or with Indians for about thirty-five years, I have naturally vague imaginings on the subject of their Government. No one cares a fig about Government but the small class which wants to govern. In all lands there are politicians, and politicians want the jobs. Ergo, Indian politicians want the jobs, and no one else in India cares an anna one way or the other.

Where there is an absence of tyranny and taxes are not heavy, there is never a popular revolt from an alien Government; but in these political days there is a small fraction of the populace which wishes to make a living or acquire notoriety or fame, and generally amuse itself at the game of politics.

I go back a few years. The Boers, then the Irish, then the Egyptians, have all won freedom. That is to say, the politicians of the respective countries have got the jobs. Why should we be surprised at the political Indian? Let us be reasonable about the matter. As Boers, Irish and Egyptians have got what they wanted, so will the Indian. He is no more rash, no more ungrateful than were the peoples I have named, and probably little less unfitted than they to misgovern himself.

But he forgets; and so do we. We can't afford to let him indulge all his prejudices. He should be quite at liberty to "collar" his local political machine and enjoy himself in his own way. But he must keep his hands off that ark of the covenant, British capital. Let us divest our minds of the idea that we have a mission in India. We are a fairly orderly people, and we took Hindustan; and it has come about that we have brought order and political decency among chronically wrangling peoples. But the morals and civilisation of India are as respectable as our own, and a trifle older, and can take quite good care of themselves—there is no need for any mission. Our business in the present matter is to see, first, that British capital, the concrete essence of two centuries of British energy, is respected; and that the Briton is a free man in India. To defend the country from any invader a large British army must be paid by the country, and for the guaranteeing of the safety of the aforesaid ark and of the freedom of the British individual the police should be mainly in British hands. With these exceptions all other jobs should go to Indians. An All-India Indian Civil Service is never likely to work. A hotch-potch of Europeans would not run a united Europe for a year. Why should Indians in India be more successful? To the political philosopher the obvious alternative is the extension and recreation of the native States, which can federate, if they care and like, into a United States of India under a British Viceroy supported by a strong British army.

India cannot have it both ways. She must swallow her dislike of English ultimate dominance if she wishes to exist at all with some semblance of freedom.—Yours, etc.,

RALPH HEDGER.

Moumallay, Mattupatti P.O., Na Periakulam,

S. India, February 22nd, 1924.

Trouble Ahead.

Is the Caliphate really vacant? Abdul Mejid maintains he is still Caliph, and Indian Moslems appear to concur. But King Hussein has been proclaimed Caliph by the Arabs of the Hejaz, Transjordania, and Iraq. The Mufti of Mecca saluted him as Caliph before the pilgrims who had come from all parts of the Moslem world, and they seemed to approve. These developments have, however, brought into the controversy Hussein's life-long enemy Sultan Ibn Saud, of Neid-Hasa, whose death was erroneously reported some months ago. In a letter published in Cairo on Tuesday Saud charges Hussein with trying to coerce the other Emirs into accepting him as King of Arabia, and this, says Saud, is "what none of us will do." The meaning of this is that Saud, the head of the Wahabis and the most powerful of Arab princes, will not recognize Hussein as Caliph. The only thing that has kept Saud from attacking and probably destroying Hussein, has been the subvention paid to him by Britain to preserve peace. Is this still being paid?—"Saturday Review."

Finished.

The letters exchanged between the Prime Minister and Zaghlul Pasha resemble those which have passed between Mr. MacDonald and M. Poincare, inasmuch as they leave things very much as they were. It is notable that the demand for complete independence persists in Egypt, and that there is coupled with it the claim to full possession of the Sudan. Elsewhere a well-informed correspondent explains the need Egypt has for protection, and comments on the general situation. The Sudan is one of the "reserved" subjects which have still to be discussed and settled, but we cannot suppose that there is the least likelihood that even Mr. MacDonald will hand over the Sudan to Egypt. For one thing, the political status of the Sudan is quite different from that of Egypt, and, for another, the Sudanese, who dislike the Egyptians, greatly prefer British to Egyptian rule. Meanwhile all the British either have left or are leaving the posts they occupied in the Egyptian service. Egypt as a career for a Briton appears to be finished.—"Saturday Review."

The Indian Situation.

The Government of India has taken the only course open to it after the rejection of the Budget by the Assembly and "certified" it. Meanwhile an even sharper lesson is being taught the Swarajists in one of the Provinces, for Lord Lytton has explained in Bengal that financial obstruction can only result in the starvation of what are described as the "nation-building" departments. The Government is legally entitled and morally bound to carry on the essential part of its work, and can do so independently of the legislature. But it is not bound to provide for social reform the funds which the legislature has denied to it. If all the Provinces act as Bengal means to, the Swarajists will indeed be taught the folly of obstruction by being shown that they can paralyze only those activities of the British Raj which they themselves desire to be continued.—"Saturday Review."

Inquiry Into Reforms.

The current issue of the *Round Table* has a very instructive article from its Indian correspondent, in which he advocates an inquiry into the Indian Constitution. He believes that a conference would wean the Swarajists from their non-cooperation policy. Readers of the *Spectator* should study that article for themselves, but the following passage is deserving of quotation: "Whatever view be held as to the fitness of India for considerable constitutional advance in the immediate future, it is plain to every unprejudiced observer that some modification of the present machinery is eminently desirable, if only to obviate the friction which its operation has engendered between certain of its parts. . . . The situation in India will unquestionably deteriorate if there is no adjustment to the needs of the moment. . . . Moreover, whether we like it or not, politically-minded India is still unconvinced that we are in earnest about the progress of the country towards responsible government. There is a general belief that we desire for some time longer to enjoy our privileged position in occupying the higher administrative posts and in shaping the destinies of the country".—Major E. Wrench in "Spectator."

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir Charles Todhunter assumed charge as Acting Governor of Madras on 12th afternoon under the usual salute of guns.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon left for England by the Mail Boat on Sunday morning.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson accompanied by Capt. C. B. Lyon, Aide-le-Camp, left Bombay on Saturday afternoon for Deolali and Bhandardara and will proceed from there to Mahableshwar where His Excellency will take up his residence till the end of May.

On Friday the 11th April 1924 His Excellency the Viceroy granted an interview to Abdul Hamid Khan, M.L.C.

On Saturday the 12th April 1924 the following lunched at Dehra Dun Court:—Colonel and Mrs. Featherstonaugh, Lt. Colonel Haughton, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and Mr. Bellairs.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

NEXT SESSION AT BHAVNAGAR.

SIR P. PATTANI'S OPPOSITION.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 13.

The Reception Committee of the Third Kathiawad Political Conference met today at 4-30 p.m. to settle the place and the time for the sitting of the Conference under the chairmanship of Darbarshri Gopaldass. Abbas Saheb, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Mahadev Desai were also present. About fifty members from all Kathiawar attended. A good number of Bhavnagar people was also present though none of the so-called leaders of the place meaning merchants etc. was seen among them. For the final consultation and negotiation Abbas Saheb and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel went to see Sir Prabhashanker Pattani. They came with a definite "no" from Sir P. Pattani. He refused to accord sanction to hold the Conference and gave them to understand he was free to take any steps against any step that may be taken by the Committee. Personally he said he would like to vindicate his right if he was refused it. After a good deal of discussions the Committee of about 60 decided with only two dissentients to hold the Conference in Bhavnagar on 19th, 20th and 21st May. Mr. Ratilal Mody was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee and Messrs. Vallabhbhai Parekh, Chandulal Patel, Balvantrai Mahetа and Harilal Kanasi as Secretaries. An Executive Committee of about a dozen more members was also elected as well a subcommittee to elect President of the Conference. The Committee dispersed at eight in the evening. There is a public meeting at nine when Mr. Vallabhbhai is addressing the Bhavnagar public. Great developments are expected.

RICE MERCHANTS AT VARIANCE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 12.

Mooljee Dharsee and Co., the well-known rice merchants sued Mr. Mahammad Ebrahim Moola, a well-known man of business of Rangoon for nearly 17 lakhs of rupees in respect of rice contracts and judgment was given on 10th March by Mr. Justice Rusledge in favour of the plaintiffs. An application was then made to execute the decree for the sum of money by arrest and imprisonment of the judgment debtor. The defendant's counsel said that his client was appealing to set aside the decree and was prepared to give security. Mr. Justice May Oung in passing order on Thursday said that he considered that in his judgment the debtor should be placed on terms. He should therefore furnish security to the extent of 17 lakhs by 2 p.m. next day in default warrant applied for would issue. Mahammad Ebrahim Moola thereupon furnished security yesterday and it has been now accepted by Court.

BENGAL GOVERNOR MUST RESIGN.

A CALCUTTA MEETING RESOLUTION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 13.

At a meeting held to-day at Harish Park over which Mr. Arisingha Kumar Mukerji, pleader of Alipore, presided resolutions were passed declaring that the inhabitants of South Calcutta condemned the action of His Excellency the Governor in not asking the Ministers to resign after their salary had been refused by the Bengal Council and demanding an immediate recall of His Excellency for his various unconstitutional acts."

PARSI AND MR. HORNIMAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The meeting held the other day by the Parsi friends and admirers of Mr. Horniman, under the presidency of Mr. Manekji K. Patel proved a huge success from every point of view, which testifies to the popularity of Mr. Horniman among the Parsis, and which also shows that Mr. Horniman's unfailing courtesy towards members of this community was not showed in vain. The audience was very large, so much so that the late comers had to return for want of space. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings. The President Mr. Manekji Patel rose to the occasion and delivered an address in English which was a masterpiece of elocution, combining wit, sarcasm and rhetoric. He tore the statements and arguments of the Home Member, Sir Maurice Hayward, to pieces. The speakers who followed him also made very vigorous attacks against the Home Member, and made some useful suggestions. Mr. G.K. Nariman suggested the organisation of a deputation. Mr. B. B. Paymaster suggested a Test Case. The latter suggestion is not practicable as it would involve considerable expenditure of time and money. The former is feasible, and should be acted upon. Mr. Nariman suggested that a deputation consisting of some representatives of the Journalists' Association and of the meeting in question should wait upon His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson and urge upon him the desirability of removing the ban against Mr. Horniman's return to India, convincing His Excellency that the decision of the Bombay Legislative Council did not truly reflect the wishes of the people. Of course in the organization of the deputation care should be taken to include some really strong men. We do not want muffs with high sounding names or titles. We want bold and fearless men who could voice the sentiments of the public clearly and emphatically.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. PAGDIWALLA.

TROUBLE IN GREECE.

MONARCHISTS BUSY.

LEADERS ARRESTED.

LONDON, April 12.

Athens.—Owing to indications that a reactionary trouble is brewing, Government has ordered the arrest of 18 superior military and naval retired officers, including General Leonardo Paulas, leader of the last counter-revolution, who was sentenced to death recently and pardoned, and General Constantina Paulas, a fanatical Loyalist.

The Minister of Interior announces that cartridges recently bought in Athens by reactionaries have been confiscated, and leaders of the projected movement who obviously intended an outbreak after a plebiscite have been arrested.

M. Metaxas met Premier Paparanastasiou last evening and protested against the arrests. The Premier replied that Government was determined to crush any attempt at disorder.

CHURCHES AND BIRTH CONTROL.

CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

LONDON, April 13.

The International Conference on Christian politics, economics and citizenship, named "Copec" concluded to-day after appointing a committee of fifty members to carry on the work to secure that influence of "Copec" which would be a permanent factor in the life of churches and establish a permanent organisation to interpret the purpose of "Copec" probably in the form of a publicity bureau, and possibly a federal council of churches.

The Conference passed a resolution in favour of Churches inquiring into the causes of unemployment and decided to request heads of churches for an inquiry and advice by churches regarding birth-control.—Reuter.

SALT TAX AND AFTER.

PUNJAB TO ENHANCE WATER TAX TO MEET DEFICIT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 12.

A Finance Department resolution of the Punjab Government announces that owing to the rejection of the Finance Bill of the Government of India by the Legislative Assembly the Salt Tax was fixed at Re. 1/4 per maund and all proposals for the remission of Provincial Contribution had to be abandoned. In these circumstances the income of 20 lakhs expected from the three money bills would have been entirely inadequate to meet the current deficit in this Province and Government have decided to set aside their previous proposals for introducing the new taxation in the forms previously recommended. No other suitable form of taxation has been suggested, either inside the Legislative Council or outside and the only method by which the Government can now expect to meet the deficit of current and future years is the imposition of enhanced water rates. The total amount expected in an average year from the enhanced rates which have now been notified is 75 lakhs. New rates cannot, however, be introduced in the current cabi as crops for this harvest have been already sown and indeed are now to a large extent being reaped. The new rates will accordingly come into force with effect from kharif of 1924 and will be collected in December and January next. The amount which, it is expected, to realize from the enhancements to be made in kharif of 1924 is about 25 lakhs. This sum will not be sufficient to meet the full amount of deficit expected in the current year but it is hoped that the help of the Government of India the Punjab Government may carry on during the year 1924-25 and that its position will be improved with the receipt of full additional amount of 75 lakhs during the following years. It is hoped that with this additional sum Government may be able to carry on the functions necessary for maintaining the existing position of the Province and possibly to introduce in some minor degree further development of which the Province is at present so much in need.

NEW CANTONMENTS ACT.

TO COME INTO OPERATION ON MAY 1ST

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 12.

The new Cantonments Act comes into operation on 1st May. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in his recent speech in the Council of State, had announced that if the Bill was passed it was the intention of the Government to reserve a number of appointments of the executive officers in the new administration for the Indian officers. In accordance with this announcement four Indian officers have been selected as executive officers for the Cantonments of Deesa, Saugor, Dera Ismail Khan and Dinapore. The officers selected are Risaldar Major Faridar Singh (11th Horse), Risaldar Mirza Pyarul Hussain, late 8th K.C.O. Light Cavalry, Risaldar Sher Bahadur Khan, 17th C.V.O. Poona Horse and Hon. Lieutenant Abid Ali Kidwai, Rajkot Regiment.

POST-GRADUATE STUDIES.

SCHEME OF RESEARCH WORK.

UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING

A meeting of the Senate was held on Saturday, at the University Hall, Sir C. H. Setalvad, presiding.

The first item on the agenda was the unveiling of a marble bust of the late Sir P. M. Mehta presented to the University by Sir D. E. Wacha, on behalf of the Executive Committee, Sir P. M. Mehta Memorial.

SIR P. M. MEHTA'S BUST.

Sir C. H. Setalvad in unveiling the bust said Sir P. M. Mehta was elected to the Senate of the University 45 years ago, having been nominated soon after taking his degree, and those of them who had the privilege of working with him would remember the singleness of purpose with which he devoted his energy to the affairs of the University. The high principles which he followed in public life and in the conduct of this University would always inspire them in their work.

The Vice-Chancellor then unveiled the bust, which is the work of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the well-known sculptor of Bombay.

PROF. PATRICK GEDDES.

On the motion of Dr. H. Mann, the Senate granted Prof. Patrick Geddes a first class passage to Edinburgh on the termination of his appointment as University Professor of Sociology.

EXAMINATION HALL.

The Senate then considered a letter from Government, accompanying a resolution, about the return of one lakh of rupees to the University on condition that the University released all its rights over the Royal Institute of Science under the arrangement of 1914.

Dr. R. N Ranina moved that the Government proposal be accepted. He gave a history of the whole scheme by which the Senate came to give the Government a sum of one lakh for the building of an examination hall, to accommodate students at the time of examinations. He said the sum was given in spite of the opposition of the Committee appointed by the Senate, over which Sir Pherozeshah had presided, by the help of the casting vote of the then Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Mackichan, out of the accumulated funds of the University and the University wanted it badly for its own purposes. Now Government had changed their mind and had asked the University to take back their money, and they must accept it thankfully.

Dr. Viegas said the money was given to Government for having a hall for holding the University examinations, and if the money was returned to them where were they going to have their examinations? The Senate must consider the matter from all points and views, and he wanted the matter to be sent back to the Syndicate for reconsideration.

Mr. J. R. Gharpure supporting the original proposition said with the interest on the lakh of rupees they could have their own arrangements for holding examinations every year, without being dependent on the hall.

Dr. H. Mann supporting said he was one of those who had opposed the gift to Government. The University wanted all the money it could get for its own post-graduate and other schemes. The Registrar had assured him that by the return of this money to the Government they would not be inconvenienced in holding their examinations.

The motion was carried.

SURAT ARTS COLLEGE.

The Senate considered a letter from the Principal, Maganlal Balmukandas Arts College, Surat, for permanent affiliation to the University, and the report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to make the local enquiry.

Dr. H. Mann moved that the Senate was of the opinion that the affiliation of the College be renewed for a further period of three years from June 20, 1924, on the basis of the number of students already permitted and the subjects in which it was allowed to present students respectively for the Honours and Pass B. A. Degrees.

To this an amendment was moved by Dr. K. G. Naik, supported by Prof. A. K. Trivedi, that the affiliation might be made permanent on the following condition being fulfilled:—

"That before the end of June 1924, a new Principal be appointed to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, whose presence would guarantee that the standard of efficiency and status of the College would be maintained and improved, so that the College will hold the position it should as a first grade Arts College."

The original proposition was carried, the amendment being negatived by a majority of seven votes.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

On the motion of Dr. R. N. Ranina the following proposition was adopted:

"That the Peetanji Hormasji Cama, Byramji Nusserwanji Covaji, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed and Dr. Tribhovandas Motichand Shah Scholarships be transferred from the Matriculation Examination to the Intermediate Examination in Science in the Group of Physics, Chemistry and Biology and that consequential alterations be made in the regulations."

POST-GRADUATE STUDIES.

Dr. H. Mann moved:

"That the Senate approves the revised scheme of University post-graduate studies, drawn up by the Syndicate and authorizes the Syndicate to take steps to bring it into operation at the earliest practicable date."

Dr. Mann said the proposals were carefully considered by a Committee appointed by the Senate and they had come to the decision that they should have a degrees by research although it was not intended to have such degrees all at once. Ten years ago M.Sc. degree was entirely given by examination, but since then they had changed slowly and they were giving it for original thesis. The thesis they were then receiving were very poor and they would not have even looked at them now. But they had improved greatly, and some of the thesis they now received would do credit to any British University. He wanted a similar change to be introduced in the Arts course also, and take away all the cramming from that degree. Possibly in the next 10 or 12 years they might be able to give their M.A. degree by research and not by cramming. He was sure their students could make researches in Economics, History and Languages and degrees given them accordingly. There was no better body for directing the change than the University, which would guide the studies in the different colleges, where they would be conducted. For that purpose they would require a sum of Rs. 24,000 per year that was to say Rs. 17,000 more than they were spending now on these courses. He did not like all their students to be condemned and although they were poor, some of them were anxious to do research work and they could do it.

Dr. Masina seconded.

Mr. J. H. Bhabha disagreed with Dr. Mann, as he knew of no University which gave M.A., degree merely by research in History and he thought Dr. Mann was more of an enthusiast than a practical man. Their staff was not properly equipped for the purpose and their professors had done no research work themselves. There could be no comparison between a science and arts degree by research. He moved an amendment that the scheme be sent back to the Syndicate for reconsideration and for consulting experts in the subjects who should advise them in the matter.

Dr. P. P. Patel seconded.

After some more discussion, Mr. M. A. M. Khan moved in view of the small house, that the discussion be adjourned to the next meeting.

This motion was agreed to, on being put to vote.

C. P. NOTES

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 11.

The Local Government has appointed a Standing Committee for Irrigation consisting of Messrs. Gulam Mochiuddin, M.L.C., Jagannath Rao, Beharilal, Malguzars and Secretary to the Government P. W. D. (Irrigation). The functions of the Committee are advisory. The Revenue Secretary to the Government will attend the meetings of the Standing Committee when any matter connected with his department comes for discussion.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

The Secretary, National Conference, Nagpur informs that in view of the fact that there is no well organised political party in Nagpur to counteract the destructive work of the Swarajists and work for the advancement of our country on constitutional progressive lines a branch of the National Home Rule League is proposed to be formed in Nagpur.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT SAUGOR.

Elaborate arrangements are in progress for holding an industrial exhibition at Saugor, C. P. The end in view is to bring together manufacturers, traders and consumers of Indian articles and afford an opportunity of enlightment to the public at large regarding Indian manufacturers. The exhibition commences 1st May lasting ten days. This has been organised by the Saugor Municipal Committee and will have three main divisions, independent stalls, general stalls and process demonstration. A Committee of prominent citizens will decide between the competitors and award medals, prizes and certificates.

RESTORATION OF BERAR

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I venture to clear the misunderstanding created by an Associated Press message appearing in to-day's "Chronicle" regarding a resolution re. the restoration of Berar alleged to have been passed by the Berar Provincial Congress Committee. Here the news was quite a surprise not even to me but to my Hindoo friends who had also attended the meeting of that committee. I, though not a member, was kindly allowed by the president as a visitor and thus I had full opportunity to watch closely the whole proceeding and I am sure that no such resolution against the restoration of Berar was ever passed, and no influential Mohamedans ever supported it. This sort of propaganda does not become the Editor of "Lokmat" who to my informatoin, is the Associated Press correspondent. Neither was he present in the meeting. The real fact is that after some discussion a resolution moved by Mr. Wamanrao Joshi, and seconded by Mr. Babasahib Khaparde, appointing a sub-Committee of some 12 persons, was put to vote and carried 'nem con' and Mr. Syed Abdul Rauf Shah, a member and president, Provincial Khilafat Committee gave his whole hearted support to it.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. KHAN.

Akola, April 11.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 11.

After a protracted hearing extending over six months, C. T. Johnstone, late Assistant Manager of the London Rangoon Trading Company and late Director of the Anglo-Burma Rice Company, has been found guilty on three charges of criminal misappropriation of sums aggregating Rs. 75,000 and has been sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment for an aggregate period of fifteen months.

The accused has appealed and has been released on bail on his own bond of 10,000 rupees and two sureties of a like amount.

PATAN PARGANA POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

OFFICIAL REPORTER'S SELF-CONCEIT

(From a Correspondent.)

DRUG, April 9.

The Patan Pargana Political Conference was held on the 6th and 7th instant. People assembled in large numbers long before the commencement. Official reporters including two Magistrates representing their desire to see the pandal induced the volunteer to permit entry. Their peons carried desk behind unnoticed and placed these on the dias. The reporters also occupied the dias. The dias was open to distinguished guests and men signing the Congress creed and purchasing Rs. 5 tickets. As they refused to sign the creed, they could not purchase dias tickets. Though they were repeatedly ordered by the Conference authorities to leave the dias they insisted on sitting there—although separate seats were already arranged for reporters. On their persistent refusal the Conference was held in another place enclosed by walls. Volunteers were posted at the gate. The official reporters could not enter as they insisted on getting dias tickets without signing the creed. Next day the Conference was held in the pandal. Volunteers guarded the gates carefully from morning. Reporters refusing to go through reporter's door to their seats got no entrance. They chose to sit outside the pandal enclosure with their own chairs and tables under a tree. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Volunteers were determined to be arrested if necessary. Most important resolution was to complete Mahatmaji's constructive programme.

FACTORIES ACT IN WORKING

EFFECT OF THE NEW CHANGES

(From a Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 10.

Interesting details are now available of the working of the Indian Factories Act during 1922. They are contained in a full and comprehensive collection made of statistics relating to all kinds of factories in British India. These statistics have a particular importance attached to them because of the coming into operation in July, 1922, of the amendments made to Factories Act.

It will be remembered that among the more important reforms introduced in the law were a large extension of the definition of a factory. The introduction of 60 hours a week for adult workers and of an eleven hours day, the raising of the minimum age of children from 9 to 12 and of the maximum from 14 to 15, the abolition of night work for women and a reduction in the maximum daily hours of work for children to 6 in all factories. The statistics available afford some indication of the effects of these changes. The number of factories has been increased by more than 25 per cent and the number now stands at 5,114. The factories now included are partly factories dealing with preparation of agricultural products such as tea and indigo and partly small factories, which were previously excluded because they did not employ as many as 50 persons.

FLOOD-STRICKEN DISTRICTS.

CHARKA TO THE RESCUE.

(From a Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, April 11

The progress of spinning and weaving in the flooded areas under the auspices of the Congress is proceeding steadily. About a dozen depots are working in the flooded parts of the district. Last month about 735 lbs. of yarn was received. The figures, so far received, show 500 charkas working in the district, out of which 165 are run by Mohammadan, 105 by Hindus and 6 by Christian families. Thousands of poor, flood-stricken people are waiting to be supplied with charkas. Funds are urgently required.

A CENTRE OF ACTIVITY.

The largest output of yarn is fro Nileshwar, which promises to be the Tiruppur of Karnataka. Every facility is given in these model depots, serving as centres for groups of villages for teaching, weaving and carpentry to Panchhamas, Mussulmans, caste Hindu and Christian apprentices. Already a dozen youths and two girls have completed their training in weaving and carpentry. Arrangements are also being made in accordance with Mahatmaji's advice to provide apprentice courses for students coming out of our twenty National schools to learn handicrafts suiting individual tastes for enabling them to return to their respective villages and start schools and serve the poor. Help for this important nation-building work is urgently required.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY.

(From a Correspondent.)

BROACH, April 10.

Great rejoicings prevail at Broach at the election of Dr. Chandulal Manilal Desai as President of the Broach Municipal Board which will remain in power till March 31st 1927. The post of Vice-President is secured by Mr. Saiyad N. Vakil. Dr. Desai is an ardent nationalist and great expectations are entertained from his fearless stewardship of the local Municipal administration.

MR. N. M. JOSHI.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 12.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, member of the Legislative Assembly, who had been to Assam to study the condition of labour in the Tea gardens will return to Calcutta to-morrow. Mr. Joshi proceeds to Jamshedpur and will address a public meeting of workers there on Tuesday.

ACTIVITIES IN MYSORE.

JALLIANWALLAH BAGH WEEK CELEBRATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, April 10.

There was held at the Gandhi Maidan (opposite to Minto Ophthalmic Hospital) Bangalore City, a largely attended Public meeting on the 6th instant at 6 p.m. The proceedings began with the singing of National songs by the volunteers. The President of the Local Committee, Sjt. J. Bhima Rao proposed Deshabhakta Konda Venkatappiah to the chair which was carried by acclamation. Speeches were delivered by various speakers on the present situation in Mysore.

Mr. J. Bhima Rao, in the course of his speech said:—

The Political situation in Mysore has not changed a bit; the Dewan's salary has not been reduced or that of the Councillors refused. Nor has His Highness the Maharaja called upon Mr. Venkatkrishnaya or Mr. Hoskoppa Krishna Rao to form a popular Ministry. The only important thing worthy of mention is that the Reformed Legislative Council held its first meeting on Phalguna Amvasya and the Dewan spoke and the Dewan Bahadur replied. At that sitting, Mr. Hoskoppa Krishna Rao interpellated as to whether Government were aware that Congress work in Native States was confined to the Constructive Programme for the regeneration of the country and whether Government would stop the application of Section 144, Cr. P.C. to Congress workers. The reply was that Government had no information as to what programme of work the Indian National Congress has prescribed for Native States and that as for Section 144 Cr. P. C. the Magistracy had full discretion to apply it to whomsoever it thought fit—whether Congress workers or not. The Police has shown laudable vigilance in putting this Section in motion against us. Have they been equally vigilant in other matters? Refer to the Police Report for 1922-23. You will find that out of Rs. 2½ lakh worth of stolen property, only property valued at Rs. 83,000 was recovered; and for this work the Police was paid 15 lakhs! Of the cases brought forward by them 1516 were declared false and of the cases taken on file only 50 per cent. ended in conviction. So you can imagine how many innocent persons were unnecessarily and unjustly harassed. Of the morality of the Police Force, the less said, the better 3056 Police officers (i.e., 55 per cent. of the Force) were judicially and Departmentally punished and of them 3000 were dealt with for breach of departmental rules. The I.G. of Police says that petty cases were decreasing but that decoity, etc., were on the increase. So the thieves have given up retail trade and taken to wholesale business with advantage! It is stated, in the report, that the increase in offences is due to inadequacy of pay of the Force. The Electrical Department is exploiting the public by abnormally increasing the charges per unit. The Excise Department is increasing the price of liquor and at the same time decreasing the ratio of alchohol with the result that men are made to drink more and spend more. Thus Excise revenue is daily increasing. And there is the Income Tax Department which taxes people on inadequate enquiry and insufficient data. The Municipality is vying with the Departments of Government in this. It doubles—even trebles—house tax the moment the poor house owner makes a few repairs to the house or even white-wash or colour-wash it. The only cure for all these ills, is to secure Responsible Government. Such an agitation is not confined to the Mysore State alone. In Travancore and Cocin States, there has been an awakening among the Masses. The Nizam speaks of giving responsible Government to his people not only in Berar but throughout his Dominions. And in Kashmir, the Press Act has been completely repealed. Before concluding let me refer to the split there was in our Committee and which has thanks to the kind offices of Deshabhakta Konda Venkatappiah—been now cemented. With the compromise thus effected, I trust the work of our Congress Committee will go on well here after.

Sjt. Subramanyam read the Statement of Accounts and the Balance Sheet for the past 6 months and gave a brief account of the work done during that period.

Sjt. Razvi spoke at length on the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and said that if Gandhism pervaded everything, Swarajya would be attained soon.

Sjt. Narayanswamy Iyer also spoke, after which Deshabhakta Konda Venkatappiah made a few closing remarks in the course of which he said he was only a witness to and not the cause of the compromise. He exhorted the public to take to spinning as that was the most important factor of Satyagrah. He had a motion—before visiting the State—that Mysore was a Model State; but after seeing everything in person he was of opinion that affairs here were as bad as in British India.

CONGRESS WORK AT NAGPUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 8.

The recent tension between the Hindus and Mohamedans in Nagpur arising out of certain religious processions, has necessitated the Government to appoint a committee to enquire in the matter having regard to the previous customs, what general regulations should be adopted for the conduct of religious processions in front of Muslim mosques including the route, time and playing of music. The Committee commenced its sitting from Monday the 31st March, 1924. Evidence from both sides is being taken up. The findings of the Committee are eagerly looked for by the public. Doctor Moonje, Vice-President local Hindu Sabha and Messrs. Niyogi, Kathaley and Bobdey, represented the Hindus and Mr. Yusaf Sharif, Bar-at-Law, the Mahomedans. The local Hindu Sabha has suggested Hon. Sir G. M. Chitnavis as an important witness on their behalf.

DHARAMSHALA AT KHANDWA.

An interesting function took place on the evening of the 25th March, 1924 at Khandwa. His Excellency the Governor made a formal opening of a beutiful and commodious Dharamshala located near the Railway Station, Khandwa. It is built by Diwan Bahadur Jiwan Das of Jubbulpore in memory of his wife, Shimati Sethani Parwati Bai, who was born at Khandwa. The ceremony was performed with great pomp and eclat.

There is special arrangement for Mahomedan travellers. The management is in the hands of trustees. Shrimati Sethani Parwati Bai has deposited Rs. 10,000 to carry out the necessary repairs to the Daramshala.

CONGRESS WORKERS AND POLICE.

"Karmvira," a vernacular paper, writes under 5th April, 1924:—Congress volunteers are touring in the Mandla District, enrolling congress members and collecting Tilak Swaraj Fund. But the police under a sub-Inspector put obstruction in their path. The police go ahead of the Congress volunteers in a village and threaten the people not to receive the congress men or else they will be prosecuted. Whenever the volunteers arrange a meeting, the police sub-Inspector comes with a few police men and disturb the meeting, and disperse the meeting by force. In spite of this the propaganda is progressing satisfactorily, and the villagers receive them cheerfully, enrol themselves as Congress members and subscribe to the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

THE "BANDE MATARAM" CASE.

OPINION OF SENIOR JUDGE TO PREVAIL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 12.

Regarding the difference of opinion in the Ogilvie versus "Bande Mataram" case between Messrs. Justices Martineau and Mctisagar on the question of damages payable by the "Bande Mataram" which is a question of fact, the procedure according to the letters patent in such cases is that the Senior Judge's opinion will prevail while under section 98 of the Civil Procedure, the opinion of the judge concurring with the lower court prevail. The Judges however, here decided to follow the letters patent and the Privy Council ruling reported in 45 Bombay and held that the letters patent here overrides the provisions of section 98 and accordingly the opinion of the senior judge, Mr. Justice Martineau, enhancing the damages from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000 with costs throughout will prevail.

FIRE DESTROYS SILIGURI COURT BUILDING.

(Associated Press.)

DARJEELING, April 12.

News has been received here that the Court building at Siliguri with offices, was destroyed by fire last night. The cause of the fire is not known.

A Secunderabad message of April 12th says:—"Death took place last evening of the Raja of Wanparthi at the age of 21. He succeeded to his father only 2 years ago, and was very popular among the ryots in his territory. He married 3 years ago, the daughter of the Raja of Munagala, a Jagidhar near Bezawada. The infant son, 14 months old, will succeed to his father. The cause of death is believed to be plague.—A. P.

(Continued from column 6.)

editors alone to consider whether they should do so or not. If they did not, they as editors were ready willingly and gladly to undergo any punishment that might be meted out to them. That Mr. Horniman was avoided by people was the other reason for his deportation. He was 'avoided by people' said Sir Maurice. By what people? The European clubs would not admit Mr. Horniman because he used to mix freely with Indians and had pro-Indian sympathies. If that be the reason why Mr. Horniman was deported then certainly many a high placed Indian ought to be deported for they were all shunned by these clubs inspite of their big and decorated names. The speaker however agreed with Aswini Babu that it was only with the purpose of keeping Mr. Horniman out of India that passport had been refused to him.

Sj. Mrinal Kanti Bose proposed the next Resolution which runs thus:—This meeting of the Indian-Journalists' Association congratulates Mahatma Gandhi the apostle of Indian Nationalism and of the cult of non-violence, for his unconditional release and offers its sincere prayer to God to speedily restore him to health. Resolved further that the Indian Journalists' Association heartily rejoices at the re-assumption of the editorship of *Navajivan* and *Young India* by Mahatma Gandhi after his incarceration and records its highest appreciation of his many valuable contributions to journalism.

Mr. C. R. Das seconded the Resolution and it was unanimously passed.

About holidays in newspaper offices it was resolved that the Secretary would meet the proprietors, consult their opinion on the matter and bring a resolution at the next meeting of the Association.

The proceedings over, Kazi Nazrul Islam charmed the audience with several patriotic songs. The gentlemen present were then treated to light refreshment and it was late in the evening when they dispersed.—"Forward."

BAN ON HORNIMAN.

SIR M. HAYWARD'S DICTUM

CALCUTTA JOURNALISTS PROTEST.

Strong exception to the dictum of disclosing the names of newspaper correspondents, as laid down by Sir Maurice Hayward at the Bombay Council, was taken by the Indian Journalists' Association when at its meeting at the Indian Association Hall on Sunday evening it passed the following resolutions:—

The Indian Journalists' Association takes strong exception to the dictum laid down by Sir Maurice Hayward, Member, Executive Council, Government of Bombay, in the course of a debate on the removal of the ban on Mr. B. G. Horniman that it was the duty of responsible editors to disclose the names of their correspondents.

The Association emphatically protests against the strictures passed on the private character of Mr. B. G. Horniman which had no bearing on the arguments in favour of continuing the ban against him.

The Association condemns the action of the Government of Bombay and of India in continuing the ban against Mr. Horniman not only in view of the fact that the Government of Bombay and of India have failed to bring definite charges against him but also because the original deportation order was made under the Defence of India Act which has long since expired.

The meeting was graced by the presence of a large number of distinguished and influential public men. Messrs. C. R. Das, Nirmal Chandra Chunder, Prithwis Chandra Roy, and J. Choudhury were among others present.

Babu Krishna Kumar Mitra who presided, in opening the proceedings paid a glowing tribute to the broad sympathies of Mr. Horniman with Indian aspirations. It was disgraceful indeed, he observed, that the Government in order to justify their action in still continuing the ban on him should bring some very unwarranted charges reflecting upon the personal character of Mr. Horniman. And they as journalists would be failing in their duty if they allowed this to go unchallenged. The dangerous dictum, viz., to disclose the names of newspaper correspondents that the Bombay Government had enunciated would, if accepted, put an end to independent journalism in the land.

Babu Hemendra Prasad Ghosh (Basumati) who moved the above resolution remarked, it was audacious on the part of Sir Maurice Hayward to reflect upon the personal character of Mr. Horniman in justifying his deportation. But without any fear of contradiction, the speaker pointed out, it could be said that because Mr. Horniman happened to be a pro-Indian it was necessary in the interest of the Government to remove him from India.

Babu Jogendra Nath Chatterjee (Hitabadi) observed, if they were to disclose the names of their correspondents as the Government desired them to do they would virtually mean controlling of newspaper publications by the Government. They must by no means lend their countenance to such a proposal.

Dr. Surendra Nath Sen (Calcutta Review) said that it was the duty of all editors to see that the names of their correspondents did not leak out and no amount of protest was too much against such a proposal of the Government.

Babu Aswini Kumar Ghose (Modern Review) pointed out that whatever Sir Maurice Hayward or the Bombay Government might say to the contrary the real reason of refusing passport to Mr. Horniman was that the Government did not like him to come back to India. That was why the Hon'ble Member had brought in all sorts of lame excuses to mislead the public. He wondered how an Englishman like Sir Maurice could say that because Mr. Horniman did not disclose the name of his correspondent it was fit that he should be under ban.

Babu Mrinalkanti Basu (Forward) said all sorts of amusing and amazing reasons had been given by Sir Maurice for refusing the passport to Mr. Horniman. One was that Mr. Horniman was heavily in debt. Well, if that be a valid reason surely many of the journalists should have been deported ere long. What was more the Government of India was the biggest debtor—to the extent of crores—and that be a ground for deporting any one certainly the Government of India ought to be deported first (Laughter) and Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das who had given up his all for the country ought to be one of the earliest in the list of deportees. Another reason advanced by Sir Maurice, continued Mr. Basu, was that Mr. Horniman had quarrelled with the Directors of the "Bombay Chronicle" and that was why his presence in India was undesirable. If that be so, the speaker should have been deported along with two other colleagues, one of whom was present at the meeting, while the other has fallen a victim to Regulation III of 1818 but that was not because he quarrelled with his employers. But after all, was it an offence to have difference with one's employers? Yet another reason was that Mr. Horniman did not disclose the name of his correspondent on a particular occasion. If that was the charge against him then certainly the same charge could be levelled with equal, if not stronger force against many editors. He would seriously ask these civilians and the Government if in any country editors would disclose the names of their correspondents at the bidding of the Government or any civilised Government anywhere in the world would dare to ask the editors to disclose the names of their correspondents. It was for this

(Continued in column 5.)

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HIGH COURT.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO. LTD.

M. C. Khambatta.
Vs.
British India S. N. Co., Ltd.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crump.)

This was a suit to recover damages occasioned by the negligence of the defendant company's servants. The plaintiff was the owner of a barge, which plied as a cargo-boat in the Bombay Harbour.

The plaintiff's case was that on 11th Dec., 1919 the barge was surveyed and certified by the Government Surveyor. The barge was then hired out to Mr. Dhanjibhoy Bomonji who employed it for conveying coal from a ship in the harbour. On 19th Dec., 1919 the steam tug "Hereward" collided with the plaintiff's barge while the barge was alongside the steamer, loaded with 100 tons of coal and made a hole in its side as a result of which the barge sank. The barge remained under water for about 3 months. In May 1920 the defendants admitted that they were the owners of the steam-tug "Hereward," and that the collision was due to the negligence of their servants. They had raised the barge and effected certain repairs and offered to return the barge to the plaintiff together with Rs. 3,000 as damages. The plaintiff declined the offer contending that the barge was not adequately repaired and the damages offered were quite insufficient. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 20,000 as damages for the injury caused to the barge and Rs. 12,000 for the loss of hire. Since the time the barge was resurveyed by the Chief Surveyor to Government, who certified that the condition of the barge was such that she was not worth repairing. The plaintiff thereupon sold the barge as scrap iron for Rs. 550. The plaintiff alternatively claimed Rs. 34,500 on the foreign of a total constructive loss.

The defendants contended that they had repaired the demage done by the collision and that they brought in Rs. 5,000 with their written statement as damages for the loss of hire and other consequential damage. They further contended that if the barge had to be sold as scrap-iron that was due to the barge being old and dilapidated before the accident.

Mr. P. B. Vatcha with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. H. Campbell and Mr. C. K. Daphtary appeared for the defendants.

It was argued on behalf of the plaintiff that the barge having been duly certified as seaworthy and fit to ply in the Bombay Harbour before the collision, there was a presumption that she was in a fair average condition and the burden of proof lay with the defendants that the dilapidated condition of the barge after the collision was not due to it. The defendants had failed to discharge that burden.

SURVEYOR NOT COMPETENT.

The defendants relied on the evidence of certain expert witnesses who were of opinion that the wretched condition of the barge could not be attributed to the collision or to the after-effects thereof. There was also a suggestion that the officer who held the survey and certified the barge was not competent and the certificatte should not have been grated.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship delivering judgment observed that the refendants conceded that they were liable for the damages resulting from the collision; but unfortunately the parties had been unable to agree on the quantum of damages. The basic principle in assessing damages in case of this class was "restitutes in integrum." The difficulty of the case lay in arriving at the value of the barge at the time of the collision. It was clear from the evidence that the only direct damage by the collision was a hole in the side.

The court had to ascertain the possible damage resulting from the impact and from submersion in the sea for about 60 days. His Lordship on the evidence of experts held that there was no strain or corrosion resulting from the collision or the submersion. The certificate of survey just before the accident undoubtedly raised the presumption in the plaintiff's favour that the barge was in a fair average condition. But the expert evidence gave good ground for holding that the condition of the barge was such as could not be ascribed to the effect of the collision. His Lordship was constraned to hold that the barge at the time of the accident though afloat was in an advanced stage of decay and evidence on behalf of the defendants rebutted the presumption raised by the certificate of survey. The sum of Rs. 5,000 deposited by the defendants by way of damages was amply sufficient to compensate the plaintiff for the loss suffered by him as a result of the defendants' wrongful action. The suit therefore failed and was dismissed with costs.

Messrs. Wadia Ghandhi and Co., appeared for the plaintiff.

Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe appeared for the defendants.

BRITISH LABOUR NOTES.

Important wage negotiations in several prominent industries are taking place in this country this week, says "The Manchester Guardian Commercial" in mail week. Their recent history is summarised below:—

THE MINERS.

Negotiations following the issue of notice by the Miners' Federation to terminate the existing national wages agreement on April 17 came to a head at the National Delegate Conference of the Federation on March 14, when it was decided to reject the proposals made by the coalowners for the revision of the agreement and to press for legislation to secure a minimum wage commensurate with the cost of living. The Government undertook to introduce a bill in Parliament for this purpose. Mr. Shinwell, Secretary for Mines, made arrangements to meet both parties in the meantime with a view to securing an industrial settlement if possible. The Miners' National Delegate Conference was resumed yesterday.

THE SHIPYARD DISPUTE.

A little over three weeks ago Southampton shipyard workers began an unofficial strike to enforce a demand for a wages advance of 17s. 6d. a week—7s. 6d. a week more than the amount asked by the National Federation of Unions concerned on behalf of the shipyard workers all over the country. The employers, who made a return to work the first condition of negotiations, offered to give the Suthampton claims first consideration, but neither the local nor the national union leaders were able to induce the Southampton men to comply. Negotiations were reopened yesterday.

LONDON TRAMWAYS.

The Transport and General Workers' Union, on behalf of the men, applied on December 19 last for an increase on basic wages rates of 8s. a week, and on March 5 demanded a reply from the employers within seven days. On March 12 the employers, at a meeting of the Joint Industrial Council, pleaded the state of tramway finances as a factor against wages increase. Negotiations were conducted at the Labour Ministry on Thursday; the Minister decided to set up a Court of Inquiry, but the Union Executive declined to withdraw the strike notices, which took effect on Friday night. Negotiations at the Ministry of Labour are being continued.

STEEL TRADE WAGES.

Semi-skilled workers in the Sheffield and Rotherham steel trades, numbering many thousands, are asking for a revision of the rates of pay, which they contend are inadequate. Under the last agreement the rate was reduced to 32s. per week of 47 hours. A joint committee of the eight trade unions concerned has been formed, and effort is being made to secure a conference with the federated employers, who have replied that they are prepared to meet representatives of the craft unions but not of the labourers' unions.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 12.

The Western disturbance caused widespread rain in north Baluchistan, North West Frontier Province and the western half of the Punjab.

Rain has also fallen at a few stations in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal and South of the Peninsula.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui three-quarters of an inch, Dhubri one, Bogra and Dinajpur a half, Jalpaiguri and Rawalpindi three quarters, Peshawar, Cherat Fort, Sandeman a half, Quetta one, Dalbandin three-quarters and Salem and Kodaikanal a half.

Temperature is low in Baluchistan.

Forecast.—Decrease in Baluchistan and increase in East Punjab and Kashmir.

SIMLA, April, 13.

The western disturbance caused heavy rain in Kashmir with a few falls in north-east Baluchistan, North-west Frontier Province and the Punjab. It is now passing away eastwards. Rain has also fallen nearly general in Tenasserim, Assam and at a few stations in Bengal and Mysore.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui, half an inch. Dibrugarh, Dhubri, one: Sibsagar, one and a half: Silchar three-quarters: Cherrapunji three: Tezpur, Mymensing, a half: Srinagar one and a half: Sonamarg, three: Fort Sandman, a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in extreme north and extension in Bengal.

WEATHER IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Apr. 12.

Snow, blizzards, rain and bitter cold ar ushering in the official summer time, beginning at two o'clock on Sunday morning.—Reuter.

CATTLE PROTECTION IN MYSORE.

An influential public meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans was held under the auspices of the Sri Gorakshak Mandali, at Bangalore on the 6th April, Mr. Karpur Srinivasrao presided.

The Chairman made a short introductory speech on the importance of cattle protection in the State citing references of such useful institutions in Northern India and other Native States. A concise report of the prppaganda work done in almost all the important taluq and District places of the State and the resolutions passed in such places was then read by Mr. Gundu Rao Khadre, the Manager of the Mandali.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. C. Krishnamurthy, Advocate, seconded by Mr. T. Venkatarama Sastry and carried unanimously:— That in view of the present deplorable condition of cattle in the Mysore State due to the slaughter of useful milch and agricultural cattle for food purposes it is resolved that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore be approached with a prayer that legislation be introduced with a view to prevent the slaughter of cattle in the State.

The second resolution as follows was proposed by Mr. M. Chengiah Setty, seconded by Mr. Gundu Rao Khadre and carried unanimously:—That propaganda work should be undertaken by the Mandali to prevent cows being used for ploughing purposes and as draught cattle as is done in some parts of Mysore.

The third resolution as follows was proposed by Mr. B. Devaraj Urs, seconded by Mr. Siddabasava Setru, and carried unanimously:— That in view of recurring draughts and general scarcity of fodder Government be requested to throw open the State reserve forests for grazing purposes more freely on easy terms.

The fourth resolution as follows was proposed by Rao Bahadur B. Subba Rao, seconded by Mr. L. A. Pourwal and carried unanimously:—That the Special Committee of the Mandali be requested to take all steps necessary for giving effect to resolutions I, II and III and to arrange for a deputation to wait on His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore with a view to secure legislation on the subject.

Gold and silver medals were then awarded to Messrs. K. Krishnamacharya, B. A., and Chineholo Jaypurnacharya respectively for their best essays on the subject of cow protection in Kannada. The meeting terminated with a election of Dr. Chandulal Manilal Desai as ardent nationalist and great expectations are essays on the subject of cow protection in vote of thanks to the Chairman.

A Patna message says:—It is understood that Mr. P. K. Sen, Barrister-at-Law will be appointed Judge of the High Court when Mr. Justice John Bucknill goes on leave.

A Noakhali message says:—The ringleaders in the assault on Mr. Martin, District Magistrate, have been arrested; but as they have apologised for the assault they have been discharged with a warning, and they have agreed to contribute Rs. 3 each to the local charitable dispensary.—A. P.

Hon. Sir Charles Todhunter (Finance Member) will enter on his duties as acting Governor of Madras on 12th afternoon. He will vacate office on Monday 14th instant and continue as a member (Finance) till 26th instant on which date he will proceed to Simla. At Simla it is understood his business is in connexion with the preliminaries of the Taxation Committee.—A.P.

HAD ALL HIS TEETH OUT

On The Advice Of A London Specialist.

Decayed teeth are blamed for many troubles now-a-days, and it is no uncommon thing to hear of people having every tooth they possess extracted with the idea that this will remove the cause of their maladies.

A railway employee in England, Mr. William Ash, of Pensnett, Dudley, underwent this drastic treatment a while ago on the advice of a London specialist whom he consulted on the subject of nervous weakness from which he was suffering, but in the end, as in the case of so many other victims to nervous debilrty, it was in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that he ultimately found permanent help and cure. Mr. Ash says:—

"Three years or so ago I felt a weakening of my nerve power. I lost confidence in myself. Try as I would I could not shake myself free of it, and the more it developed the more I worried. I was examined by a specialist in London. At his suggestion I had all my teeth extracted and also took to wearing spectacles. Not much improvement was noticeable even after this.

"Then one lucky day I read in the newspaper about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A very short trial of these Pills convinced me that my nerve power was returning. With every dose I took I felt I was building a new reserve of nerve. Now I feel a new man and my old confidence in myself has been completely restored."

As a Blood Builder and Nerve Tonic and as a remedy for disorders which arise from impure watery blood and debilitated nerves Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over thirty years. Druggists everywhere sell them at Rs. 2 per bottle. Rs. 11 per six bottles. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

FIRE AT KAMAKSHYA,

63 FAMILIES RENDERED DESTITUTE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GAUHATI, April 5.

On the 24th March, a sad and terrible fire broke out at Kamakshya one of the greatest places of Hindu pilgrimage in Assam. It was in the midday that the fire broke out in Sjt. Rajat Sarma's house, and it crept so curiously and rapidly that within 2 hours or so, 63 families were made homeless. The people could not save a single house nor any property. It is estimated that the value of th eproperty destroyed is about Rs. 4 lakhs. The suffering of the destitute persons beggars description. They are at present under the sympathetic roof of their neighbours, and they are entirely depending for food and clothing on the bounty of their brethren.

The Provincial Congress is giving what held it can render to the destitute persons, but without the kind help and sympathy of the public at large the mitigation of their wants and sufferings is impossible.

The Secretary, Assam P. C. C. appeals to all kind and generous hearted brethren to render help, either in kind or in money. All donations and help will be thankfully accepted by the Secretary, and will be acknowledged in the newspapers. All donations and help should be sent to the Secretary, Assam P. C. C., Gauhati, Assam.

CONGESTION OF TRAFFIC,

FACILITIES ON M. & S M RAILWAY

The Ag. Chief Traffic Manager G.I.P. Railway writes:—

It has been represented by leading Merchants' Associations of Bombay and by individual merchants that the closure of booking goods traffic from Bombay and from up-country centres to stations on the M. & S. M. Railway via Poona has dislocated trade and caused heavy financial loss.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is making every endeavour to clear the traffic but is severely handicapped by the inadequate facilities for transhipment at Poona.

A greater tonnage is now being transhipped daily than in any previous year and to assist traders in the despatch of their goods, wagons have been permitted to be loaded in excess of the number that can be cleared daily. There is no shortage of wagons on either the M. & S. M. Railway or the G.I.P. Railway.

This is normally the busiest period of the year for booking via Poona, but traffic since March the 1st this year has been abnormal on account of heavy despatches of salt from the Konkan, which have followed the reduction of the salt tax. In anticipation of this reduction, despatches of salt had been almost entirely held up, with the result that the Railway Company is called upon to move in two months, traffic that is usually spread over half a year.

The situation is aggravated by the likelihood of famine conditions being declared in the South necessitating the movement of grain and famine grass to the affected areas in large quantities.

The G.I.P. Railway and the M. & S.M. Ry. have under construction new and improved transhipp sheds at Ghorpuri near Poona, which on completion will admit of a larger amount of traffic being handled in future years and there should be no recurrence of such congestion as is now taking place.

Meanwhile the best possible use is being made of the existing facilities and the public will understand that the railways are endeavouring to reduce delays and inconvenience to a minimum.

CIVIL COURT IN BANDRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, April 12.

It is now definitely decided to have a Civil Court in Bandra which will begun to function in June after the summer vacation. Owing to the strong opposition of the Thana pleader's fraternity to the establishment of such a Court in Bandra both the Bandra pleaders and general public were apprehensive that the idea of having a Civil Court at Bandra might be given up at any moment. But now all doubt in the matter has disappeared for all the furniture necessary for the Court has been brought into the Municipal Hall where it will be held

The first presiding Judge of the Bandra Civil Court will be Mr. N. N. Master, Joint Sub-Judge, Thana, who will sit twice a week in the commencement. But it is anticipated that the Court will be so flooded with work that it will soon be found that a permanent whole time Judge will have to be appointed in Bandra for the disposal of civil cases.

ALL INDIA POSTMEN'S CONFERENCE

FIRST SESSION.

1. The Reception Committee met on Wednesday the 9th instant and completed all arrangements regarding the accommodation of delegates and visitors. Delegates and visitors are requested to intimate the undersigned the date and train by which they will arrive in Madras on or before 17-4-24. Full details of the Conference and accommodation for delegates etc. will be announced later on.

2. Date of Conference:—

The date of Conference will be the 20th and 21st April 1924 as already announced.

3. President of the Conference:—

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, B.A., Editor the "Postman," Bombay will preside.

(Sd.) S. SATYAMURTI,
Chairman, Reception Committee.

46, Moor St.
Madras Dated 104-24.

MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE.

The manufacturers' Life Insurance Company of Toronto is one of the best life insurance concerns of Canada, which has ramifications in many parts of the world. As the reader might have noticed from an advertisement in these columns the company is represented in India, its general agents in this country being Messrs. M. Kanji and Company of Universal Building, Cowasji Patel Street, Bombay. To those acquainted with the activities of the company it will not be surprising to hear that the company again broke records last year. The report on the year 1923, the company's thirty-seventh by the way, shows a year of record growth. New insurance issued, $52,353,071, exceeded that of any previous year. Insurance in force increased by $29,294,268, and now amounts to $246,716,731. Assets increased by over $5,000,000, another record, and now stand at $47,243,368. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries exceeded any previous year, amounting in all to $4,031,643; of this sum $687,299 was for policy dividends. Shareholders received $24,000. The surplus shown in the report amounts to $2,658,522—this is entirely apart from the investment and contingency reserve of $600,000 (increased by $100,000) and the reserve for dividends to policyholders, which now amounts to $2,936,078. Out of this latter sum approximately $1,000,000 will be paid in dividends to policyholders during 1924. The mortality not for the year worked out at but 45 per cent. of the expected.

PRESIDENCY TENNIS.

THE HARD COURTS TOURNAMENT A REVIEW.

If the success of a new venture constitutes any justification for its imitation then the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament, started and run under the auspices of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana stands amply justified. Now that the Hard Court Tournaments are over the public is in a position to judge of its popularity. Considering the phenomenally large number of competitors it attracted, and the generous public support it received, it may well be claimed the Tournament was a great success.

The credit for starting the Tournament is due to Mr. J. C. Maitra, the Hon. Tennis Secretary of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana. It was resolved early that the co-operation of the other communal Gymkhanas of Bombay should be secured and accordingly a representative Committee consisting of the Tennis Secretaries of the Bombay, Islam, Parsee and Catholic Gymkhanas was formed for the management of the Tournament. Despite the unavoidable shortness of time there was a highly gratifying response from the competitors and on the closing date for entries well-nigh a hundred entries were registered. This deluge of competitors considerably embarrassed the management as it was evident that if play was confined only to the Hindu Gymkhana Courts, the Tournament would have to be stretched beyond the limits of endurance and a way out was found by requisitioning the courts of sister Gymkhanas to the extent that was necessary. The Islam, Catholic and The Wilson College courts were utilised in this way.

Dr. V. K. Dongre of "Balamrat" Fame promised to give a Challenge Cup for Gentlemen's Doubles in memory of his father. Mr. D. M. Khatau donated a cup for Mixed Doubles and the Maharaja of Nalore's Silver Cup was made available by the courtesy of the Executive Committee of the Hindu Gymkhana.

The initial difficulties having been thus safely negotiated, the tournament started according to the scheduled time on March 24th. There were three events the Gentlement's Singles, Gentlemen's Doubles and Mixed Doubles. The former attracted no less than 35 competitors while twenty-six pairs competed for Gentlemen's Doubles. Mixed Doubles as was natural paraded a smaller field but the seven couples that figured in this event were sufficiently representative of the various communities of cosmopolitan Bombay. It will be seen that close on a hundred competitors participated in the events. The various examinating rounds and the finals of all the events were played out without any hitch and great credit is due to the Committee of Management for achieving such splendid results.

The winners and runners-up in the various events are:—

Gentlemen's Singles—Winner: Perkins G. Runner-up: A C. Pereira.

Gentlemen's Doubles:—Winners: Raja Iyer and Bhagvat; Runner-up: Naoroji and Wadia.

Mixed Doubles.—Winners: Mrs. Row and Wagle. Runners-up: Mrs. Clayton and Jeejibhoy.

The standard of play throughout the Tournament remained at a remarkably high level. The esence of Perkins' game was caution and intelligent anticipation of his opponent's moves. There was nothing brilliant or spectacular about his play but his immense reserve of energy enabled him to tire out the most persistent opponent. Raja Iyer as a stylist can hardly be excelled but occasionally he cut it too fine and the net claimed an unusual toll of points from him. Pereira though the runner-up in the Singles hardly gave a less exhilarating display and it appears that his collapse in the final was due to the fact that he allowed himself to be hypnotised by the formidable reputation of his adversary.

In the Gentlemen's Doubles Raja Iyer and Bhagvat thoroughly deserved their victory. Bhagvat was the deciding factor in the final game though his shots lacked sting. He is the devotee of the cult of tapping the ball but the non-violence of his methods was made up by his placings. Wadia who is all fire and fury was good in parts. His neck or nothing methods some times saw him round awkward corners but more often they let him down. J. A. D. Naoroji was easily the prettiest Doubles player of all the competitors though he was not fortunate to be in at the kill. Rajaram, the crack Hindu player played with his usual nerve and insousiance but the Naoroji Jeejibhoy combination proved too strong for Rajaram and Wagle.

In the Mixed Doubles, Mrs. Row and Wagle towered head and shoulders above the rest of the competitors, Wagle was strong both in offence and defence and Mrs. Row kept a cool head even in the midst of stress. Among the lady contestants Mrs. Clayton was by far the best after Mrs. Row with Miss Guha a close second.

BULSAR HINDUS SUPPORT A DHED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BULSAR, April. 10.

The Hindu electors and others have shown their devotion to Mahatma Gandhi's teachings concerning the removal of the "bar sinister" from the untouchables by giving their votes to a Dhed candidate named Dalve Brijlal. In the same spirit of apostolic zeal for the abolition of untouchability the newly constituted Municipal Board have put him on the Dispensary Committee of twenty-one Councillors. The outside public who attended the first meeting for the election of office-bearers were on the qui vive of expectancy regarding the attitude of their nominees towards untouchability, and great was their jubilation when Mr. Dahya Brijlal was elected. Mr. Jayshukhlal Brijbukhandas Shroff was elected President and Dr. Shamrao M. Navalkar, Vice-President of the Municipal Board, after which the meeting proceeded to constitute the managing, schools, sanitary, dispensary and maternity committees.

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and ensure freedom from complexion worries, even under the most trying conditions. Through its rare Oxygen property, you can, as you apply Ven-Yusa Cream, actually feel it reviving and exhilarating the jaded tissues.

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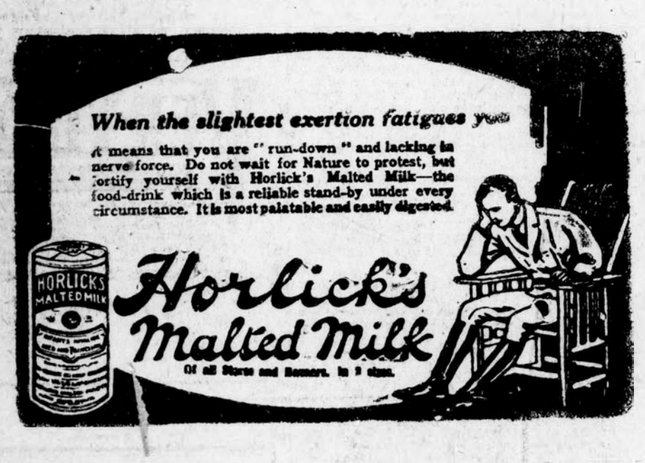
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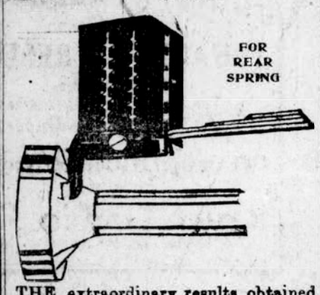

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REJECTION OF FINANCE BILL

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

The London "Times" writes:—

The Legislative Assembly of India have, after all, rejected the Finance Bill by a small majority. The Nationalists of various colours have patched up their differences, and, on this occasion at least, have followed the lead of the extreme Swarajists. The rejection of the Budget must be regarded as a purely political demonstration. No attempt has been made to discuss seriously the important proposals made by Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council. The Opposition have not even considered the practical needs of India in the current year; they have not undertaken any detailed analysis of the merits or demerits of the proposed estimates of income and expenditure. They have attacked not particular proposals, but the whole Budget and the system of government on which it is based. They have used the power given them under the Reform Act to record their opinion on the finance of the Administration to toss back the gift with contempt. The financial consequences need not be serious, as the Opposition know very well. The Governor-General possesses the statutory power in such a case to confirm the Budget and to put it into execution. The political consequences may be far more serious, because the wholesale rejection of the Budget confutes the purpose of the Reforms. The aim of the Reforms is to associate Indians in the difficult and complicated work of governing India and to affirm and demonstrate in practice the fitness of Indians for responsible government. The new Legislative Councils and the Legislative Assembly were so designed as to give educated representatives of the Indian people the opportunity of revealing and developing their political capacity. According to the results secured at the end of ten years of this experiment in dyarchy, the British Parliament was to judge whether the capacity of Indians for self-government had been proved to the solid advantage of India, and whether, therefore, the opportunities given might be enlarged. Nearly five years have passed, and there is little or no material for a favourable judgment. The latest act of the Assembly in rejecting the Budget without even attempting to discuss it seriously is like the action of a youth who, coming up for an examination, glances at the papers and walks out of the examination hall, declaring that he has no use for a university degree. The natural effect of the Swarajist gesture of obstruction is not to cut short the probationary period laid down in the Reform Act of 1919, but to prolong it. Whatever else it may indicate, the vote of the majority of the Assembly on the Budget does not show that those who so voted have developed a sense of political responsibility.

It is as well to realize the implications of this vote. It means a definite check to the progress of Indian reforms. The majority was small. Evidently at the last moment not a few Indian members shrank from committing themselves to the dangerous course advocated by the Swarajists. A big Bombay business man, for instance, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, who only recently delivered a vehement speech against British rule, opposed the Swarajists on this decisive day. It is not surprising that many thinking Indians should hesitate before surrendering to the doubtful tactics of the Pandit Malaviya. It is out of the question now that by the wholesale rejection of the Budget in the Indian Assembly British opinion should be intimidated into a half-hearted acceptance of the proposal for a round-table conference to revise the Constitution. That is not the way in which the British political mind works. The demonstration in which the Swarajists have indulged has therefore a distinctly revolutionary character. No doubt many of those who have voted with the extreme Swarajists would disclaim with horror any connexion with that factory of improved bombs that has just been discovered in Bombay. Yet they have allowed themselves to be swept away in a current of muddled sentiment that leads to such things. It is a depressing spectacle—most depressing of all to those who had hoped to see the awakening national spirit of India reveal itself in a score of constructive ways. Sir Malcolm Hailey, with his remarkable Parliamentary gifts, and Sir Basil Blackett, during his year of office, have done their best to infuse into the new Indian institutions the liberal spirit of a broad British constitutionalism. So far they have not succeeded, and the revolutionary spirit is manifesting itself in a new and petulant form. There is no need to despair. The Government of India will be carried on, even though difficulties multiply. But the present situation is one that certainly requires close watchfulness and great political resource.

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

It was reported that the Swarajists in the Assembly at Delhi, having warned the Government and shown their power by throwing out certain clauses of the Finance Bill, had decided not to proceed to extremes by rejecting the whole Bill. If such was their intention they have not persisted in it. On Monday they threw out the Bill by 60 votes to 57, and yesterday, when the Viceroy returned it to them with a recommendation that it should be carried, they rejected it again without a division. They appear to have resented the summary way in which it was presented to them immediately after Monday's decision, or at least to have professed resentment. But it must be remembered that there is a good deal of tactics about the course which the Swarajists are pursuing and that it is part of their policy to put the Government in the wrong at every turn. It is not pretended that they are opposed to the different items of the Finance Bill on their merits. On the ground that the Government refuses to take steps to revise the Constitution they propose to cause the Government as much inconvenience as possible by the old British method of refusing supplies and at the same time, since the Indian Government are equipped with powers to overcome this inconvenience, to represent the Government as governing against the will and the vote of the Indian representatives. They may be satisfied with these demonstrations and with the increased hold on native opinion which they hope will follow. Or it is possible that if they find the machine of government still works, as it will, some of them at least may think of that further resort to "civil disobedience," or the non-payment of taxes, which would be much more dangerous both to the work of government and to the maintenance of peace and security in India.

Before his imprisonment Mr. Gandhi included the project of civil disobedience in his programme, and more than once the date for its beginning in a certain area had been fixed, but from time to time he postponed it because of the evidence—which would be forthcoming again under similar circumstances—that in a population like that of India the idea of disobedience to the established authorities passes almost inevitably into that of violence. Mr. Gandhi has still to pronounce on the efforts of his Delhi supporters to bring the work of government to a standstill, and we know that at present he is influenced by a new feeling of sympathy and friendliness towards the Englishman. The atmosphere of party conflict at Delhi is not conducive to moderation or conciliation, but Mr. Gandhi, in his detached position, should be better able to realise that the Indian and the British Governments have a heavy responsibility in extending the bounds of self-government in India, and if they did in fact move too fast the consequences might easily be disastrous. After all, the proportion of Indians which could take any part in governing the three hundred millions is only a very small fraction of the whole, and the rights and security of the millions must be our first consideration. If the British Government were disposed to deny the enlargement of the rights of Indians it would be easier to understand the course pursued at Delhi, but the question at issue is really only whether the Swarajists should or should not wait five years before the revision of the Constitution comes up for debate. Five years is not a long period when a country with the history of India is preparing for self-government.

The "Daily News" writes:—

"The Nationalist press has been busy with propaganda to prove that if a rejection of the Budget forced the Viceroy to give his certification to it, and thus make it law, then the autocracy of British rule in India is demonstrated. That this is fallacious does not occur to the Swarajists, who are anxious for the people they represent to run, not before they can walk, but before they can even toddle. Those who are responsible for rejecting the Budget are determined to embarrass the Government at all costs. They do not speak for the majority of the millions, but for the few who want self-government regardless of capacity, to exercise it, and before they have acquired elementary wisdom in the first principles of political economy."

The "Daily Chronicle", writes:—

"The Indian Swarajists will think that they have won a notable victory by inducing the Indian Legislative Assembly to reject the Budget. Their policy is to refuse assent to any act of Government and compel the Viceroy to certify the Budget—that is, pass it over the Assembly's head by means of the special power which the constitution reserves to him.

"It is difficulty to understand, how they hope by such methods to persuade the British nation and Parliament to give them fuller self-government. We have given them as much as could be risked already, and told them that as soon as by using it they show themselves fit for more, they shall have more. The tactics of the Swarajists, if endorsed by the Assembly, so far from suggesting any further fitness, must end by raising the question, how far they are fit for what they have already."

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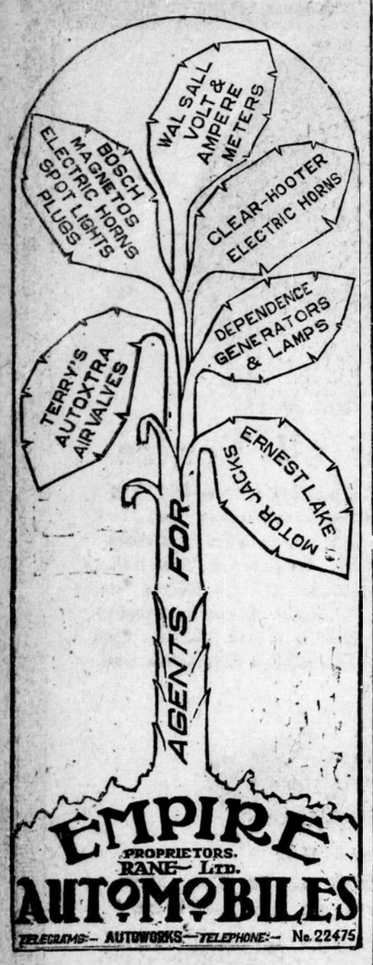

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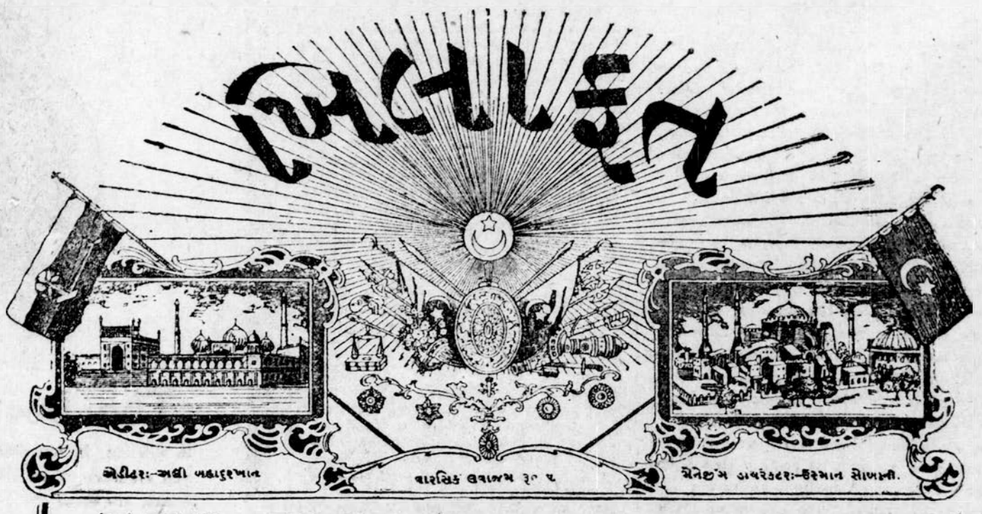

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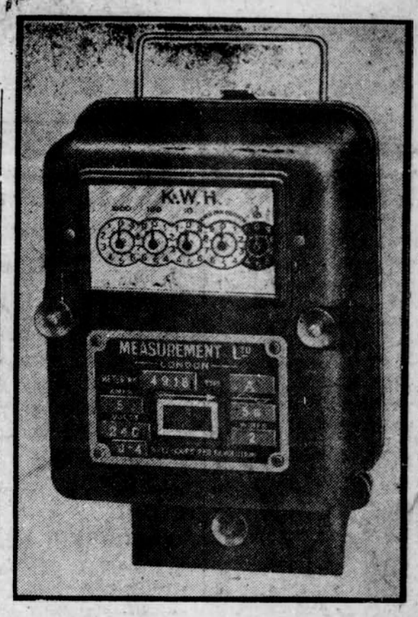

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